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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

them at all, the best thing they can do now is to give up have not yet satisfied themselves by any means that they are THREE hundred thousand Britons have sent an address to making the attempt. They are reminded that, in endeavourthe Americans begging them not to go on fighting. In this ing to subjugate the South, they have sacrificed many of their curious document the well-known horrors of war are dwelt own liberties, and are urged to imitate the example of few Englishmen indeed who believe that, even if the North upon, and the Northerners are told that we should have been | England, who, finding she could not retain her American glad to see them beat the Southerners in sixty days if they colonies, allowed them to go. This recommendation, however, could have managed it, but that, as they evidently can't beat is based upon a very imperfect analogy. The Northerners Austrians employ in Venetia and the Russians in Poland.

unable to vanquish the South. We, as lookers-on, have for the most part made up our minds on that point; and there are could re-establish its dominion in Southern territory, it would be able to maintain it otherwise than by such measures as the



NUTTING IN OCTOBER.

But the Federal Government seems still to cherish the illusion that it can in time restore the unity and harmony of the old Republic; and even if some of the men in power have really abandoned that dream they dare not avow it, and can only retain office on condition of appearing to persist in their reveries. On the 29th of September the Federals were within five miles of Richmond. The tone of the Northern journals is as confident as ever (otherwise they would not sell); the chances of a compromise, based on the supposed probability of General M'Clellan being elected to the presidential chair, have disappeared; and the pacific exhortations of the three hundred thousand "Britishers" will, no doubt, be resented as simply impertinent. It may be quite true that the Northern army, which has so long been going to take Richmond, is gradually melting away as it draws nearer and nearer to the fire of the city, so that by the time it gets close up there will be very little of it left. It is also undoubtedly true that gold at New York is at 190, and has been much higher, and may be so again; but, on the other hand, gold cannot be very cheap at Richmond, and the loss of the Southern armies, in prisoners as well as in killed and wounded, has of late been enormous. The restoration of peace in America is desired not only by three hundred thousand of our fellowcountrymen, but by every man, woman, and child in the British Isles. Whether it is any use making representations on the subject to the Americans themselves is a very different question. "If you wish us well," the people of New York (to whom the peace-document is addressed) will say "help us to beat the South; or, at least, do not give any sort of assistance to the South against us." As for reflections on the blessings of peace and the miseries of war, the Americans know well enough all that can be said on the subject. The Americans, especially the Northerners, worked that vein of thought very largely themselves up to the very moment of going to war; and cannot want to be reminded now that their former precepts and their present practices do not at all agree.

On the continent of Europe we find the Italian question presenting a more involved appearance every day. That, no doubt, is the reason why the French officials declare so positively that the new Convention can be carried out with ease, and that it is universally approved of by the Italians. As could be foreseen from the first, it is the party of action that, above all, objects to the Convention. Mazzini has now published a manifesto in which, speaking in the name of his party, he "swears to constitute Italy (i.e., with Rome for its capital) with, without, or in opposition to the present Government. If the Convention become an accomplished fact, the two first conditions," he adds, " are at an end. We will then try the third, no matter what may be the consequences."

The consequences of such an attempt would, no doubt, be most disastrous for Italy. Not content with having Austria alone as an enemy, the Italians of the extreme party wish to measure themselves also against France-to say nothing of their own Government, which they expect, no doubt, in the end to be able to carry with them. Mazzini's ultimate object may be laudable enough; but can he attain it? If he cannot (and it seems to us that on that point there can be no doubt), then, by making the attempt unsuccessfully, he will render the position of his countrymen worse than it has ever been before, and will help to revive the opinion, once so prevalent in Europe, that the Italians are unfit for liberty, because they are unable to govern their own passions.

At home, the political question of the moment is the important one which has arisen from the recent appointment of Lord Wodehouse as Viceroy of Ireland. Is Lord Wodehouse to be the last of the Viceroys, and has he assumed the office only in order to bring it to an end, as Meyerbeer's John of Leyden puts on the crown before committing suicide? Or is Ireland still to be looked upon as something quite apart from the rest of the British Empire? and is an office, which is in itself a sign of conquest, still to exist because it happens to be a source of profit to a certain number of Dublin shopkeepers? If the abolition of the viceroyalty were to be formally proposed tomorrow (and we trust such a proposition will not long be delayed after Parliament has once met) a certain number of Irishmen would, of course, be found to exclaim that some gross injustice to Ireland was about to be perpetrated. But among the most reasonable Irishmen, Catholics as well as Protestants, there is a strong desire to see Ireland placed in all respects in the same position as England. Even then the Irish would not be satisfied; nor can any sane person expect them to be, so long as the established religion of the country is the religion of a small minority; but one step towards the permanent purification of the country would have been taken all the same.

OUT NUTTING.

THE last of the quiet outdoor jaunts will soon be over for the season, now that the clouds are growing leaden-coloured and the days "draw in." Soon will the voice of the muffin-man be heard in the streets, and a brisk fire will be among the evening enjoyments, to accompany hot tea and buttered toast. The Sheriffs have been sworn in; a new Lord Mayor has called public attention to his promised liberality; the firework-makers are getting busy; little boys are collecting fallen leaves wherewith to stuff their guys for the forthcoming 5th of November; and sprats will shortly appear in the London market. Wild strawberries are already a dream of the past, suggestive of bright summer days and mazy wanderings in the past, suggestive of bright summer days and mary wanderings in breezy lanes; blackberries have nearly disappeared, and the bushes where they hung are bare as are those which till lately shone with the commoner and neglected hips and haws of the wild country lane. In those deep, quiet, shady nooks where a few weeks ago fern gatherers crept softly over the moss and stones of the lush moss and herbage, or whispered romantic nothings to the fair companions who joined them in their quest, a dim autum mist has gathered, and soon not even the stoutest "balmorals" or the boatiest goloshes would preserve dainty feet from the wet sludge of undergrowth. Even mushroom-gathering has gone from amateur into professional hands, and the crop of fungi, which has been late and plentiful this

year, has ceased to interest returning tourists, who hasten back from the wide open downs or bleak headlands where the white, umbrella-shaped cups no longer shine like silver under the sun. Yes, as the poet of the "Seasons" remarks, when anticipating the approach of "Philosophic Melancholy," the leaf

Incessant rustles from the mournful grove; Oft startling such as, studious, walk below, And slowly circles through the waving air.

But, as he also remarks, still with an eye to the advent of the allegorical personage before alluded to:—

Should a quicker breeze amid the boughs
Sob o'er the sky the leafy deluge streams;
Till, choak'd and matted with the dreary shower,
The forest-walks at every rising gale
Roll wide the wither'd waste and whistle bleak.

The forest-walks at every rising gale
Roll wide the wither'd waste and whistle bleak.

The alliteration in the last line is, we humbly think, equal even to
the efforts of modern newspaper writing.
However, there is still an occasional golden glory in fields and
country lanes; there is yet left a rich sheen of colour in the woods,
with doddered trees, light verdant mosses, leaves red and golden in
their last ripening; and there is also one other excursion not quite
past its prime to those who grudge to relinquish their last rural janni
until the very fingers of winter are held out to pinch them with an
icy grip. Yes, there is still "nutting" for those who are so happy
as to live in those parts of the country—notably in Kent—where
the woods (wild or cultivated) yield the brown, sweet kernels, and
where a merry party may yet spend a day of undiminished pleasure
amidst the long sprays and boughs of a woodland labyrinth. Man
must have something of the squirrel in him in his passion for nuts,
and to pull fresh nuts from the trees is a rare enjoyment.

All over the world nuts of one sort or other form a considerable
article of food, whether it be in the huts of Spanish and Italian
peasants, where the long strings of chestnuts hang in festoons from
the rafters, and go to make the staple dish of many a dinner; or in
the tropical islands, where gigantic shells inclose milky juice and
buttery fruit; or in more northern latitudes, where "wine and
walnuts, with the saltcellar," expresses the crowning luxury of a
genial feast.

It is in Germany and Switzerland, however, that the walnut-trees

It is in Germany and Switzerland, however, that the walnut-trees It is in Germany and Switzerland, nowever, that the wainter-frees grow by the roadside, where wayfarers may pull and eat. Here we go out a-nutting either amongst the wild hazels in the woods or to the more cultivated plantations where the cobs and filberts grow, the best of them being those amidst which some of the wild variety is suffered to remain, since the filbert is a moncecious plant, and large crops are often secured by retaining some of the original unpruned leaves.

variety is suffered to remain, since the filbert is a monoecious plant, and large crops are often secured by retaining some of the original unpruned leaves.

To produce good nuts, too, it is necessary that the plants should grow in loamy earth upon a dry subsoil, that they should be subject to frequent and vigorous pruning, and that light and air should have free access among the boughs. With these precautions, the only considerable damage that is likely to occur to the fruit is that done by the "nut weevil," which perforates the young nut and deposits an egg that is ultimately hatched into a maggot. The presence of this pest, whose depredations are obvious beneath the finest and largest shells, where an otherwise sweet and juicy nut is entirely perforated, is one of the great drawbacks of the filberts and sherry. Another disappointment is the dryness of the kernels in nuts which have been stored in fruiterers' shops, the only way to preserve their moist freshness being either to bury them, or to place them, in jars of sand, where they will not lose their juice by evaporation. It is by these means that the plumpest and sweetest filberts belong, by right of ingenuity, to the squirrels.

Of course, there is no better way of eating nuts than to sit down, with a paper of salt, under the trees, and there and then devour them, in spite of digestive warnings; but, apart from this, a nutting excusion is a capital holiday, none the less piquant in its pleasure from the fact that it is the last of the season. The poet of the "Seasons" was, it is said, so lazy that he never saw the sun rise but once, and preferred nibbling the sunny side of a peach as it grew upon the wall to any excursion which involved walking about the country. He was well up in the pleasure of such a ramble as we have depicted, however; and in a vigorous appeal calls upon the "swains" to "hasten to the hazel bank;' and, with a genuine appreciation of the cumbrous absurdity of crinoline, calls upon the virgins to come "in close array, fit for the thick

The woodlands raise; the clustering nuts for you The lover finds amid the secret shade; And, where they burnish on the topmost bough, With active vigour crushes down the tree; Or shakes them ripe from the resigning husk, A glossy shower, and of an ardent brown, As are the ringlets of Mellinda's hair,

We have left off mingling our praise of a nutting expedition with that of Melinda's ringlets nowadays; but, human nature remaining much the same in different ages, the same inducements may very readily be offered to Kate or Mary Jane; and it is to be hoped that they will ponder the advice of the poet with regard to closeness of rray whenever they meditate an excursion to a filbert thicket, or a hazel bank."

THE STORAGE OF GUNPOWDER

SOUTHAMPTON.—The explosion at Erith has again drawn public attention to the Government powder dépôt at Marchwood, on Southampton Wa'er. The inhabitants of Southampton have long been anxious about this dépôt, and the matter was mooted last Session in Parliament. The dépôt is situated on the south-western side of Southampton Water, about two miles from the town of Southampton, on the opposite side of the water. It consists of mound-like buildings just above high-water mark. The interior masonry is lined with wooden planks, fastened together with copper nails. These magazines are surrounded with embankments and moats. Troops guard them night and day, and no one is allowed to enter them unless wearing a particular dress and shoes covered with list or felt. The doors are never opened in thundery weather. The magazines are said to contain at the present time 80,000 barrels, or 3600 tons, of powder. The powder is landed and embarked from a pier of considerable length, and no pleasure-boats or unauthorized persons are allowed to approach. In fact, the dépôt is a perfect mystery, and scarcely a person unconnected with the guardianship of the powder has ever been near enough to the magazines to describe them. There is a great fear that if they were to explode Southampton would be destroyed; Winchester, Romsey, and Cowes would be seriously damaged; and Broadlands, the seat of the Premier, about six miles, and Osborn, the Queen's place, about nine miles, from the dépôt, would suifer severely.

PORTSMOUTH.—The dockyard at Portsmouth and the town of Portsea are joined to the town of Portsmouth by the Osthanace water of the proper has a residence of the construction of Portsea are joined to the town of Portsmouth by the Osthanace water of the proper has a residence of the proper water of the powder has a resident and the town of Portsea are joined to the town of Portsmouth by the Osthanace water and the four proper water and the powder has a feature of the proper water and the proper water and the pr

PORTSMOUTH.-The dockyard at Portsmouth and the town of Portsea are PORTSMOUTH.—The dockyard at Portsmouth and the town of Portsea are joined to the town of Portsmouth by the Ordnunce-wharf and Arsenal. Inside the walls of this establishment stand four large magazines, which at present, in addition to a large assortment of rockets and other missiles of war, contains upwards of 8000 filled, or, as they are expressively named, in technical language, "live" shells, the majority of which are for 8-inch guns. When those magazines were first erected they were, no doubt, constructed with all possible care, and were isolated from all other buildings the companionship of which might be dangerous. Within the past eighteen months, however, a change has taken piace. The magazines now stand within a few yards of the roaring furnaces of the bolier-house of a newly-erected Royal factory for the repair of Armstrong guns and their carriages—a Woolwich on a diminutive scale. A narrow cartroad and some twenty or thirty feet of this new factory only separate its bolier-house furnaces from the four loaded magazines. The only safe course to follow, under such circumstances, would be to remove the magazines and their dangerous contents to some more safe and isolated locality.

ceality.

EXISTING STORAGE RULES.—The Home Office has instituted inquiries to the quantity of gunpowder in store in the several localities where it is the sept to any large amount. It is remarkable that there is a provision respecting the quantity kept where the manufacture is being conducted. There is loca a limitation of the amount kept on hand by the iteensed retailers of the ritcle. There are also stringent regulations for the protection of the lovernment stores by sea and land. But it is in the large warehouses of he manufacturers and wholesale dealers that the greatest quantities are to be found, and it is to these that the new legislation on the subject will be predefilly directed.

PARLIAMENT WAS PROPOGUED on Thursday till Friday, the 11th of November; on waich date a further propogation will take place, unless affairs of importance occur in the meanwhile to make the meeting of Parlia-

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers report that, contrary to recent intelligence, the Algerian insurrection is greatly spreading, and is more and more assuming the appearance of a religious war. On the 2nd inst. Lacroix's column defeated the insurgents of Bon Stada; and the Aumale subdivision, under General Jolivet, repulsed an attack of 1500 insurgents, commanded by the uncle of Bon Hamza. The French had eighty killed and twenty-seven wounded. General Deligny commenced operations on the 2nd.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys is understood to have written a circular to the French agents abroad pointing out the urgent necessity for

M. Drouyn de Lhuys is understood to have written a circular to the French agents abroad pointing out the urgent necessity for arriving at a settlement of the Roman question, and arguing that the mode of attaining the object sought by the Convention combines in it all that can be desired by the Pope on the one hand and by Italy on the other. The withdrawal of M. Drouyn de Lhuys from office, it is thought, will shortly take place. The daily growing coolness between Austria and France, and the increasing good feeling between France and Prussia, are much commented upon in Parisian political circles; and the circumstance is unhesitatingly associated with the Italian question. Another proposal for a European congress is whispered, and there are rumours of a new French loan for thirty or forty millions sterling.

ITALY.

A Turin correspondent states, upon information which he considers as reliable, that the Italian Ministry have made up their minds to a course which, for the present at least, will put aside all projects of war. With this determination, a temporary reduction of the army is to be allowed to go on, and all military works not actually near to completion are to be suspended. In fact, the finances of Italy are necessarily in a very embarrassed condition, and it is of the utmost importance that she should have time to restore something like an equilibrium to her Budget.

A piece of news, which, if it prove true, would have important significance at the present moment, reaches us from Vienna. It is to the effect that the reduction of the Austrian army is positively about to be carried out. In Venetia alone it is stated that the reduction will amount to 15,000 mea. This would indicate that Austria does not regard the Franco Italian Conventions a library of the control of the cont Austria does not regard the Franco-Italian Convention as likely to

CERMANY AND DENMARK.

The Peace Conference in Vienna may now be considered to have accomplished its work. All the serious difficulties have been got over, and there now remains nothing, indeed, but to prepare the draught of the treaty of peace. Denmark, it is said, has agreed to the proportion which the duchies are to have in the public property of the kingdom. The sum named is nine millions of

INDIA:

The news from India is of a satisfactory character. Our territories were undisturbed by war, and commerce and industrial interests were thriving. The cotton crop will not be so good as was contemplated, and will certainly not exceed that of last year. The Bhootan dispute was not arranged, and our troops were to be sent towards the Bhootan Passes at the end of October. There is a report that Sir C. Trevelyan will return from India in April, and that no successor with the title of Finance Minister will be appointed.

appointed.
Governor Denison, of Madras, had refused to carry out the orders of Sir C. Wood relative to the position of the Indian officers. The Governor conceives that the officers are being hardly dealt with.

NEW ZEALAND.

NEW ZEALAND.

A telegram to the War Office brings the gratifying news that the war in New Zealand is at an end. A meeting took place on the 5th and 6th of August between the Governor and the natives of Tauranga, at which the latter submitted unconditionally to the Queen's authority and placed their lands at the Governor's disposal. It is added that the natives were permitted to return to their lands, only a small portion of which will be forfeited.

CANADA.

The Governor of Canada has summoned the colonial governors to a conference, to be held on the 10th inst., for arranging the confederation of the British provinces.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

GENERAL NEWS.

Our advices from New York are to the 1st inst. The quietude about Petersburg had been broken, and an important success achieved by the Federals. On the 29th of September movements were made on the north side of the James River. Ord's corps advanced that morning, carried the fortifications at Chapin's Farm, and captured fifteen guns and 200 prisoners. Simultaneously General Birney advanced from Deep Bottom and carried the Newmarket road and intrenchments. He was marching towards Richmond. It is probable, however, that this was only a feint; for the next day (Sept. 30) Warren and Meade moved from their position on the Weldon Railroad. They attacked and carried the enemy's lines and captured his position at Poplar Grove. This cuts the road along which the Confederates have been waggoning their supplies from Stony Creek station on the Weldon Railroad, and places the Federals within a few miles of the south side Railroad by which communication between Danville and Petersburg is mainly kept up. A report from General Butler announces that an assault by the enemy, in three columns, near Chapin's Farm, had been repulsed.

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kept up. A report from General Butler announces that an assaubly the enemy, in three columns, near Chapin's Farm, had been repulsed.

Sheridan reports on the 29th that he pursued Early to Port Republic, and then retired to Harrisonburg. His cavalry, under Torbett, destroyed all the Confederate property at Staunton and Waynesborough, and also the bridges over the south branch of the Shenandoah' and portions of the Virginia Central Railway, but finding a tunnel through the Blue Ridge Mountains strongly defended, retreated to Harrisonburg. For some days there had been no direct communication with Sheridan, guerrillas having captured his couriers. Early was at Charlottesville, and had been reinforced. The Southern papers contain a report that Sheridan attacked Early on Monday, the 26th, at Broome's Gap, and was repulsed, whereupon Early assumed the offensive, and drove Sheridan back six miles to Port Republic, and, it was believed, across the Shenandoah River at that point. Secretary Stanton states that the Federals captured at Fisher's Hill 1100 prisoners, twenty cannon, and a large quantity of material, but is still reticent upon their own losses.

Confederate accounts of the battle of Winchester state the Confederate losses at 2500 killed, wounded, and missing, and three cannon. All the trains and supplies were safely removed. They estimate the Federal loss at from 6000 to 8000, which is probably an exaggeration.

estimate the Federal loss at from 0000 to 8000, which is probably an exaggeration.

The Confederates under Forrest had been busily engaged in breaking the railway's in Sherman's rear. Forrest had destroyed a portion of the railroad and captured Athens with its garrison and captured and captured athens with its garrison and portion of the railroad and captured Athens with its garrison and stores, including 1300 prisoners, two guns, a large quantity of ammunition, &c. He was then moving to capture Pulaski, and afterwards Franklin and Shelbyville, on the direct line between Nashville and Chattanooga. Rousseau, who left Nashville to deal with him, was reported to be returning thither. Meantime Secretary Stanton urges enlistments to reinforce Sherman. That General reports that Hood was moving towards the Alabama line. The Southern papers state that Beauregard had been appointed to the command of the Confederate armies in Georgia. It is said that the Governor of the State had tendered to Sherman propositions of neace, and that that General had sent commissioners to treat with the Governor of the State had tendered to Sherman propositions of peace, and that that General had sent commissioners to treat with the Georgian authorities. Another version of the same rumour is, that Sherman had opened communications with Vice-President Stephens and the Governor of Georgia, with the view of inducing

them to use their influence to detach the State from the Confederacy hem to de communications and their result were not

known.

The invasion of Missouri by Confederate General Price, with a large force, had been very successful. He had captured Potosi and large force, but been very successful. He had captured Potosi and was moving on St. Louis, which was in a state of great agitation, The Federals had evacuated Pilot Knob, Missouri, after exploding fort magazine.

the tort magazine. There was a report that Mobile had been captured. This report There was a report that Mobile had been captured. This report was not credited. Admiral Farragut, at last authentic accounts, was engaged in removing torpedoes from the harbour at Mobile, and had succeeded in the removal of twenty-one. No immediate attack upon the city was purposed. The Confederates were engaged in strengthening the defences against a land attack and in mounting heavy artillery upon the Dog River batteries.

strengthening the defences against a land attack and in mounting heavy artillery upon the Dog River batteries.

It was believed that Farragut would be transferred to the North Atlantic fleet, when it was expected he would attack Wilmington Admiral Lee would command in Mobile Bay.

President Davis, in a speech made at Salisbury, North Carolina, referred to the recent reverses of the Confederate arms, and stated that though there was a temporary gloom, yet the spirit of the Confederacy was unbroken, and peace and independence would be wrung from the hated foe. He urged all absent soldiers to return to the army.

to the army.

Richmond papers publish an order from the Confederate War

Department for the enrolment of all white males between seventeen nd fifty not actually serving with the armies in the field.

A mass meeting in favour of Lincoln had been held at New York.

THE DEPOPULATION OF ATLANTA.—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERALS SHERMAN AND HOOD.

The determination of General Sherman to depopulate Atlanta, and compel the inhabitants to proceed either to the North or the South, according as their inclinations prompted them, has given rise to the subjoined correspondence between the Federal and Confederate commanders. In reply to General Hood's protest against the measure as "barbarous and cruel," General Sherman writes thus:—

General,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date at the hands of Messrs. Ball and Orr, Esqrs., consenting to the arrangements I had proposed to facilitate the removal south of the people of Atlanta, who prefer to go in that direction. I inclose you a copy of my orders, which will, I am satisfied, accomplish my purpose perfectly. You style the measure projected "unprecedented," and appeal to the dark history of the war for its parallel as an act of "studied and ingenious cruelty." It is not uprecedented, for General Johnston himself very wisely and properly removed families all the way from Dalton down, and I see no reason why Atlanta should be excepted.

Nor is it necessary to appeal to the dark history of war, when recent and modern examples are so handy. You yourself burned dwelling-houses along your parapet, and I have seen to-day fifty houses that you have rendered uninhabitable because they stood in the way of your force and men. You defended Atlanta on a line so close to the town that every cannon-shot and many musket-shots from our line of investments that overshot their mark went into habitations of women and children. General Hardee did the same at Jonesborough, and General Johnston did the same last summer at Jackson, Miss. I have not accused you of heardless cruelty, but merely instance these cases of very recent occurrence, and could go on and enumerate hundreds of others, and challenge any fair man to judge which of us has a heart of pity for the families of Atlanta to remove them now at one from scenes that women and children should not be exposed to; and a brave people."

I say it is k

of its dark history, the name of common-sense I ask you not to appeal to a just God in In the name of common-sense I ask you not to appeal to a just God in such a scrilegious manner, you who, in the midst of peace and prosperity, have plunged a nation into civil war—dark and cruel war—who dared and badgered us to battle, insulted our flag, selzed our arsenals and forts that were left in the honourable custody of peaceful ordnance sergeants, selzed and made prisoners of war the very garrisons sent to protect your people against negroes and Indians long before any overt act was committed by the, to you, hateful Lincoln Government, tried to force Kentucky and Missouri into rebellion in spite of themselves, falsified the oath of Louisiana, turned loose your privateers to pinuder manmed ships, expelled Union insulies by thousands, burned their houses and declared by an Act of your Congress the confuscation of all debts due to Northern men for goods had and received. Talk thus to the marines, but not to me, who have seen these things, and who will this day make as much sacrifice for the peace and honour of the South as the best-born Southerner among you.

If we must be enemies, let us be men, and fight it out as we propose to-day, and not deal in such hypocritical appeals to God and humanity. God will gad us in due time, and He will pronounce whether it be more humane to light with a town full of women and the families of "a brave people" at car back, or to remove them in time to places of safety among their own inetals and people.—I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. Sheeman.

To this document General Hood has made the following

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rejoinder:—
General,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the win met, with its inclosure in reference to the women, children, and where whom you have seen proper to expel from their homes in the city of Ananta. Had you seen proper to let the matter rest there, I would gladly have allowed your letter to close this correspondence; and, without your expressing it in words, would have been willing to believe that, while "the merests of the United States," in your opinion, compelled you to an act of bartanous cruelty, you regretted the necessity; and we would have dropped the subject. But you have chosen to indulge in statements which I feel compelled to notice, at least so far as to signify my dissent, and not allow where in regard to to them to be construed as acquiescence. I see nothing a your communication which Induces me to modify the language of congenitation with which I characterised your order. It but strengthens me in the opinion that it stands "pre-eminent in the dark history of war for standed and ingenious cruelty." Your original order was stripped of all pretence. You announced the edict for the sole reason that it was "to the interest of the United States." This alone you offered to us and the civilised world as an all-sufficient reason for disregarding the laws of God and man. You say that "General Johnston himself very wisely and properly renewed the families all the way from Dalton down." It is due to the galant soldier and gentleman to say that no act of his distinguished career gives the least colour to your unfounded aspersion upon his conduct. He deepopulated no villages, nor towns, nor cities, either friendly or hostile. He offered and extended friendly aid to his unfortunate fellow-citizens, who desired to be from your fraternal embrace. You are unfortunate fellow-citizens, who desired of elepophiated no villages, nor towns, nor cities, either liferally of nostile. He offered and extended friendly aid to his unfortunate fellow-citizens, who desired to dee from your fraternal embrace. You are unfortunate in your attempt to find a justification for this act of cruelty either in the defence of Jonesbor' by General Hardee or of Atlanta by myself. General Hardee detended his position in front of Jonesboro' at the expense of injury to the houses—an ordinary, proper, and justifiable act of war. I defended Atlanta at the same rick and cost. If there was any fault in either case, it was your own in not giving notice, especially in the case of Atlanta, of your purpose to shell the town, which is usual in war among civilized nations. No inhabitant of either town was expelled from his home and fireside by either treath and the conduct of either of us. I feel no other emotion find no support from the conduct of either of us. I feel no other emotion find pain in reading that portion of your letter which attempts to justify your shelling of Atlanta without notice, under the pretence that I defended Atlanta upon a line so close to town that every cannon shot, and many masket balls from the line of your investment that overshot their mark, went into the babitations of women and children. I made no complaint of your finds into Atlanta in any way you thought proper. I make none now; but there are a hundred thousand living witnesses that you fired into the labitations of women and children for weeks, firing far above and beyond had they for everal weeks unintentionally fired too high for my modest field. and extended friendly aid to his unfortunate fellow-citizens, who desired

intended of women and children for weeks, firing lar above and beyond intended to the upon obserting and experience, of the skill of your artillerists to credit the assertion and experience, of the skill of your artillerists to credit the assertion and experience, of the skill of your artillerists to credit the assertion they for several weeks unintentionally fired too high for my modest fields, and shaughtered women and children by accident and want of skill, a residue of your letter is rather discursive. It opens a wide field for hechesion of questions which led not feel are committed to me. I am a General of one of the armise of the Confederate States, charged with ary operations in the field, under the direction of my superior officers, I am not called upon to discuss with you the cause of the present war to political questions which led to or resulted from it. These grave and sit and questions have been committed to far abler hands than mine, and all only refer to them so far as to repel any unjust conclusion which as been awn from my silence. You charge my country with "daring basigering you to battle." The truth is, we sent commissioners to you, entirely offering a peaceful expansion, before the first gun was fired on a side. You may say we insulted your flag. The truth is, we fired in and those who fought under it, when you came to our doors upon mission of subjugation. You say we estized upon your forts and sale, and made prisoners of the garrisons cent to protect us against cost and Indians. The truth is, we expelled, by force of arms, cost introders, and took possession of our own forts and arsenals to your claim to dominion over masters, slaves, and Indians, all of mare to this day, with unanimity unexampled in the history of a selves. The truth is, my Government, from the beginning of this selves. The truth is, my Government, from the beginning of this themselves. The truth is, my Government, from the beginning of this struggle to this hour, has again and again offered, before the whole world, to

leave it to the unbiassed will of those States and all others to determine for themselves whether they will cast their destiny with your Government or ours, and your Government has resisted this fundamental principle of free institutions with the bayonet and labours daily by force and frand to fasten its hateful tyranuy upon the unfortunate freemen of these States. You say we falsified the vote of Louisiana. The truth is, Louisiana not only separated herself from your Government by nearly a unanimous vote of her people, but has vindicated the act upon every battle-field, from Gettysburg to the Sabine, and has exhibited an heroic devotion to her decision which challenges the admiration and respect of every man capable of feeling sympathy for the oppressed or admiration for heroic valour. You say what we turned loose pirates to plunder your unarmed ships. The truth is, when you robbed us of our part of the navy we built and bought a few vessels, hoisted the flag of our country, and swept the seas, in defance of your navy, around the whole circumference of the globe.

You say we have expelled Union families by thousands. The truth is, not a single family has been expelled from the Confederate States that I gm aware of; but, on the contrary, the moderation of our Government towards traitors has been a fruitless theme of denunciation by its enemies and many well-meaning friends of our cause. You say my Government, by Acts of Congress, has confiscated "all debts due to Northern men for goods sold and delivered." The truth is, Congress gave due and ample time to your merchants and traders to depart from our shores with their ships, goods, and effects, and only sequestered the property of our enemies in retaliation for their acts declaring us traitors and confiscating our property wherever their power extended, either in their country or our own. Such are your accusations, and such are the facts, known of all men to be true.

You order into exile the whole population of a city, drive men, women and children from their

God.

You say, "Let us fight like men." To this my reply is for myself, and, I believe, for all true men—ay, and women and children—in my country, we will fight you to death. Better die a thousand deaths than submit to live under you or your Government and your negro allies.

Having answered the points forced upon me by your letter of the 9th of September, I close this correspondence with you; and, notwithstanding your comments on my appeal to God in the cause of humanity, I again humbly and reverently invoke His almighty aid in defence of justice and right.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. B. Hood, General.

THE FRANCO-ITALIAN CONVENTION.

THE following is the text of the Convention concluded between France and Italy on the Roman question which was signed on the 15th of September, by M. Drouyn de Lhuys on the part of France, and by MM. Di Nigra and Pepoli on that of Italy:—

Art. 1. Italy undertakes not to attack the present territory of the Pope, and even to prevent by force any attack proceeding from the exterior.

Art. 2. France will withdraw her troops gradually as the army of the Pope becomes organised. The evacuation will, nevertheless, be accomplished within two years.

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Art. 3. The Italian Government will make no protest against the organisation of a Papal army, even composed of foreign Catholic volunteers, sufficient to maintain the authority of the Pope and tranquillity both at home and on the frontier of the Papal States; provided, however, that this force does not degenerate into a means of attack against the Italian Government.

Art. 4. Italy declares herself ready to enter into an arrangement for assuming a proportional part of the debt of the former States of the Church.

Art. 5. The present Convention will be rathical and the ratifications exchanged within a fortnight, or earlier if possible.

A protocol, following the Convention, says:—

A protocol, following the Convention, says :-

The Convention will only become executive when the King of Italy shall have decreed the transfer of the capital of the kingdom to a place to be subsequently determined on by his Majesty.

The transfer to be effected within a term of six months from the date of the Convention.

The present protocol will have the same force and value as the Convention, and the ratifications will be exchanged at the same time as those of the

Convention.

A declaration signed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys and the Chevalier di Nigra, dated the 3rd of October, says:—

According to the terms of the Convention of the 15th of September, and the protocol appended thereto, the delay for the transfer of the capital is fixed at six months from the date of the Convention, and the evacuation of the Roman States is to be effected within the term of two years, dating from the decree ordering the transfer of the capital. The Italian Pienipotentiaries supposed, therefore, that the latter measure might be taken by virtue of a decree to be immediately issued by the King of Italy. This hypothesis would make the periods from which the two measures were to date almost simultaneous.

virtue of a decree to be immediately issued by the King of Italy. This hypothesis would make the periods from which the two measures were to date almost simultaneous.

But while on the one hand the Turin Cabinet considered that so important a measure demanded the concurrence of the Chambers and the introduction of a bill, on the other, the change in the Italian Ministry caused the reopening of Parliament to be adjourned until the 24th of October.

Under these circumstances the point of departure originally fixed would no longer allow a sufficient delay for the transfer of the capital.

The Government of the Emperor, desirous of favouring any plan which, without altering the arrangements of the 15th of September, would tend to facilitate its execution, consents that the delay of six months for the removal of the Italian capital as well as the term of two years for the evacuation of the Pontifical territory shall commence from the date of the Royal decree sanctioning the bill which will be presented to the Italian Parliament.

At a banquet given in his honour by the people of Milan, Marquis Pepoli, the principal author of the Franco-Italian Convention, has just delivered a speech vindicating the Convention as a benefit to Italy, a boon to civilisation, and the rupture of the last link which bound France to the enemies of Italian independence. The Marquis indignantly denied that there was any truth whatever in the "unworthy rumours" of new cessions sought by France or to be made by Italy. Some of the Paris papers assert that in Rome conciliatory ideas are beginning to prevail, and deny that the Pope will refuse to reorganise his army.

A letter from the pen of Mazzini, on the new Convention, appears

refuse to reorganise his army.

A letter from the pen of Mazzini, on the new Convention, appears a fence from the pen of Mazzini, on the new Convention, appears in the Paris Pays. According to this letter, about the authenticity of which, however, some doubt has been expressed, Mazzini considers that the treaty regarding Rome amounts to treason—treason against the declarations of Parliament, against the repeated declarations of Cavour's successors, against the declarations set forth in the plebiscites to which the kingdom of Italy owes its existence. Plebiscites, Parliament, Government, country, all have declared Plebiscites, Parliament, Government, country, all have declared that Italy should be one, and that Rome should be the metropolis of Italy. Here now is the solemn decree which the Convention of Italy. cceptation of its clauses acknowledges the rights of the foreign invader over Rome and over the Italians. Italy (he the foreign invaluer over home and over the Italians. Italy (he says) is doomed to become enslaved, dismembered, or disloyal. If the Government maintains the clauses of the Convention it decrees the restoration of the feudal system. Rome given up for two years to a struggle equally ferocious and without issue; Italy a chained matically approximate of the transfer of the convention of the a chained, motionless spectator of that struggle: it is a permanent Aspromonte.

PEACE ADDRESS TO THE AMERICANS.

THE subjoined address from the people of Great Britain and Ireland to the people of the United States, signed by about 350,000 names, upwards of 130,000 of which were obtained in Ireland, has been transmitted to the Hon. Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New York, in order that, through him, it may be laid before the inhabitants of the Northern States:—

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

We are of the same race, and many of you are our brothers. We therefore come to you as peacemakers, and address you in plain language as friends and as isllowmen. We ask you—has there not been enough of strife and bloodshed, of misery and suffering; and is it not time to cease the cruel

war in which you are engaged? There is not a Christian man or woman amongst us whose heart does not respond affirmatively to this question. We have admired your free institutions, and have gladly witnessed your rise as a people to eminence in wealth and political power. You promised to become one mighty nation, famed for the liberties of its citizens, the triumphs of peace, and the conquests of commerce. When this unfortunate war began, our hearts were more inclined towards you than towards your sister States, because we believed with you that the action of the South was but the work of a faction. When you asserted the secession was the work of disappointed ambition, and promised to quell it within sixty days, we accepted your assurances in good faith, looking for the speedy restoration of peace, for we did not wish to see the American Union broken up. But so far from this promise being fulfilled (and your efforts to accomplish it have been unprecedented in the annals of history), peace and the resoration of the Union are apparently as distant as ever. The events of the struggle have convinced us that a more united people never rose up in defence of their rights than those of the Southern States. Surely there must be many now among you who share with us the conviction that it has become utterly impossible to subdue the South, or to restore the American Union, as it existed in the past days of the Republic. You have tried sufficiently, and found the gulf between you and the secoded States to widen with each effort that is made to subdue them. We believe that it is now time for you to pause, and after calmiy reviewing all that you have accomplished, the distance which you have travelled from your well-known landmarks, and the difficulties and dangers that are certainly before you, to take counsel together as to the best means of restoring peace. We cannot forget that the question of peace or war was never submitted for your consideration before hostilities had actually commenced; that they can prove the peace wel

ARRIVAL OF MARSHAL M'MAHON, THE NEW

GOVERNOR-GENERAL, IN ALGERIA.

Now that Marshal M'Mahon has commenced his administration in Algeria, it is believed that the insurrection will speedily give way to his energy and the experience he has attained by his former

way to his energy and the experience he has attained by his former intimate acquaintance with the country.

The tribe of the Flittas are now collecting the money required for the payment of their taxes, and of the extraordinary contributions imposed on them for having aided the late insurrection. For this purpose they are selling their corn and cattle in all the markets they are authorised to frequent. The tribe of the Bezainas of the Saida district, who had emigrated to the west, had suffered much from Sheikh-ben-Taïeb, under whose protection they had placed themselves. He forced them to pay a considerable sum of money, and, further, an enormous price for the barley with which he supplied them. supplied them.

supplied them.

It would still seem, however, that the uncertainty which always attaches to such an insurrection amongst fierce and fanatic tribes may render the French authorities liable to sudden but only partial insurrection; and it will probably be some time before a complete pacification is effected. It is to be hoped that the old system of stifling Arab families in caves, or smoking them out, as practised under the rule of the late Marshal and Governor-General in the first wars, will never be resumed; but it is quite certain that the French military commanders have much to try their patience in under the rule of the late Marshal and Governor-General in the first wars, will never be resumed; but it is quite certain that the French military commanders have much to try their patience in Arab treachery. Only the other day General Perigot, who commands in the province of Constantia, had a very sharp taste of the uncertainty of the mode of warfare carried on by the natives. He had proceeded with a body of troops to the Zouagha and the Ferdjiouah to effect a reorganisation there rendered necessary by the banishment into France of the Shiek-Bou-Akkah-ben-Achour. The operations had been effected without resistance, and the General was preparing to leave the district, when, during the night of the 25th of September, some gun-shots were fired into the French camp by the enemy, and as the column was leaving on the following morning some Kabyle contingents attacked the rearguard of the French as a protest against the new measures. This insult was immediately punished, as General Perigot sent four battalions against the Arbaouns, to which section the aggressors belonged, and fifteen men of that tribe were killed. No loss was suffered on the side of the French. General Perigot is now about to send some battalions to punish the Ouled Madhis and some tribes of the circles of Bousâada and Aumale, who are in a state of insubordination, and occupy the difficult gorges of the Oued Medjeddel.

The proclamation issued by Marshal M'Mahon, however, is pacific, reassuring, and yet decided and remarkably to the purpose. He says:

I shall show to all the same impartiality, goodwill, and protection in the regulation of all the different interests at tasks between us. From duty as

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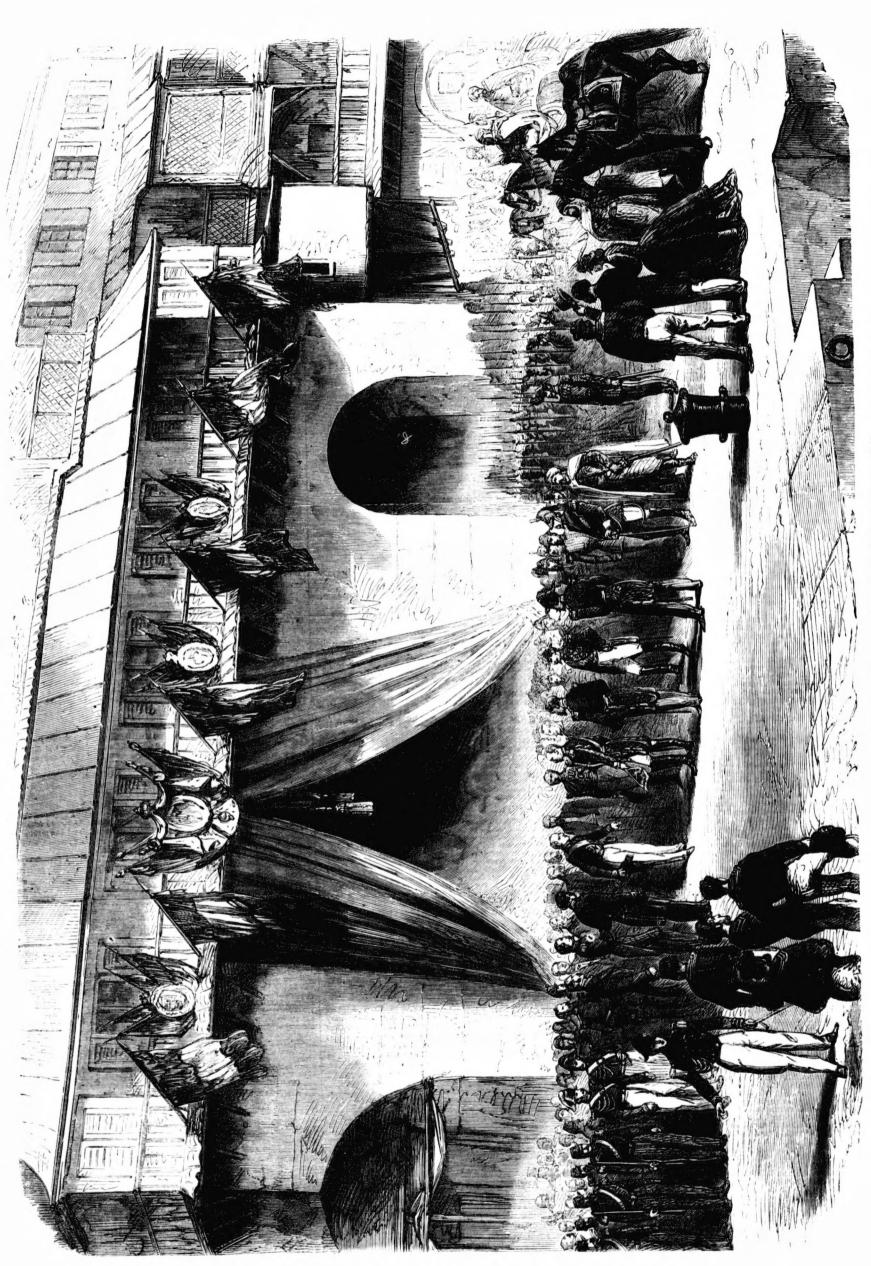
I shall show to all the same impartiality, goodwill, and protection in the regulation of all the different interests at stake between us. From duty, as well as from gratitude and devotedness to Algeria, where I have passed a great part of my life, I shall devote my every effort to the conciliation of those interests on which the prosperity of the colony essentially depends. Europeans and colonists, do not give way to disquictude or alarm on account of the revolt of distant tribes, which the army will always be able to repress. The Emperor well knows the important results you have already obtained, and you may rely on his readiness to second your efforts. Natives, Arabs, and Kabyles,—I am not a stranger among you; you have known me long, and are well aware that I have always been the friend of well-doers, but firm and severe towards the promoters of disorder. In all my relations with you, justice and equity have ever been my guided, and you will always find me the same. Certain tribes, misled by the perficious counsels of ambitions men, have yielded to the spirit of revolt, although they have no real cause of complaint against the French Government, which respects their religion, and has, under the inspiration of the Emperor's generosity and justice, irrevocably confirmed the right of the Emperor's generosity and justice, irrevocably confirmed the right of the hatives to their property in the soit. How could they be so far misled as to think themselves able to resist France? Have not those of their brethrem who fought by our side in the Crimea, in Italy, in Maxico, told them of the power and prestige of the French arms? Have they not explained how, at the signal of the Emperor, France can raise 800,000 solders to avenge acts of treason against her? The tribes will only have themselves to blame for the chastisement they will suffer if they persist in their revolt. Representatives o

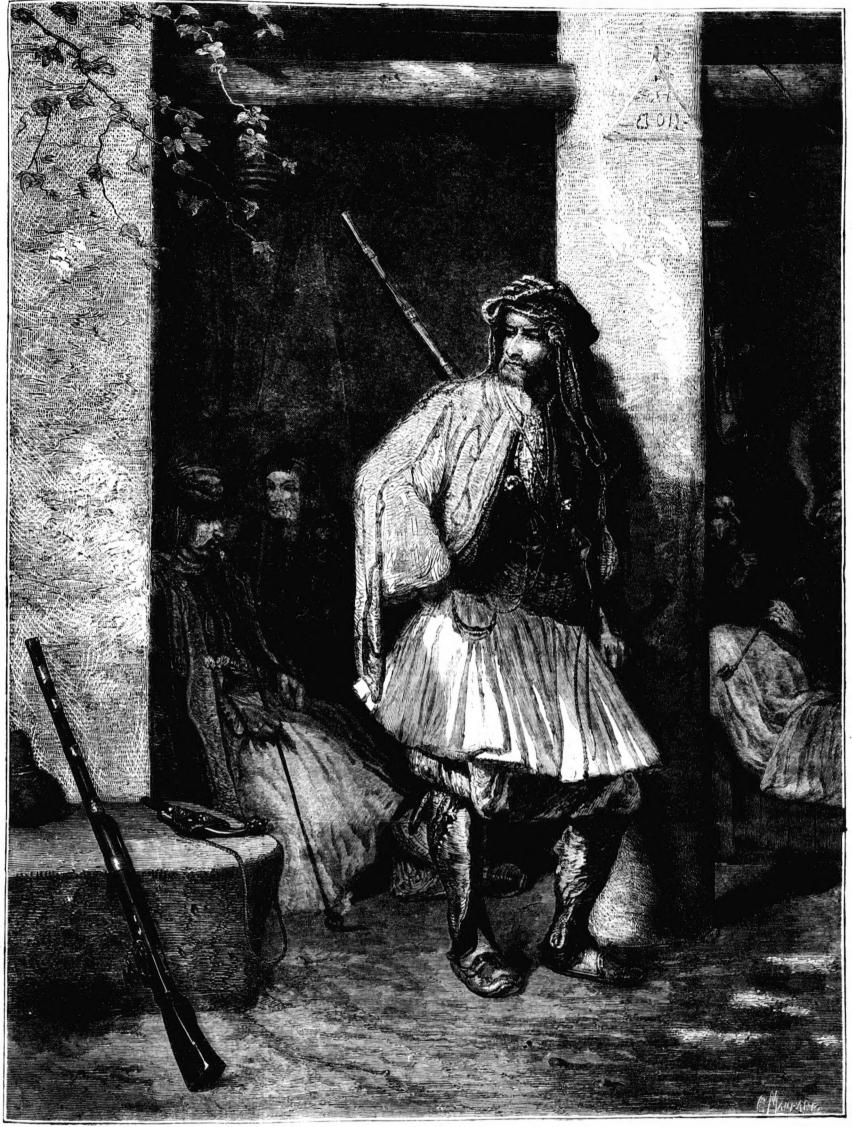
she entered the port with a salvo of fifteen guns, and General Desvaux, Deputy-Governor, and M. Lapaire, Secretary-General, immediately went on board to take the Marshal's orders.

Great preparations had been made for the occasion; all the public buildings and the houses in the principal streets were profusely decorated with flags and streamers bearing the names of the different battles in which the Marshal had taken part. The crowd to pass.

was immense in every place where the cortége was

The Marshal landed under a salute from the b the batteries, and was received under the areades of the Admiralty by the civil and military authorities. At the gate of the city he was met by the Municipal Council, headed by M. Sarlande, Mayor of Algiers, who read an address congratulating him on his arrival and expressing the happiness of the inhabitants at his appointment as Governornappiness of the minimum replied briefly, after which he got on horseback and proceeded to the Government Palace amid the cheers of the multitude who through the streets. On arriving at the palace the Marshal received the Bishop of Algiers, the Judges of the different law courts, the heads of the Administrations, and the Mussulman functionaries.





"A POST OF BASHI-BAZOUKS."-(FROM A PICTURE BY DESCHAMPS.)

THE BASHI-BAZOUK.

WITH the publication of General Todleben's "History of the War in the Crimea"—a notice of which was contained in a recent Number—are revived all those recollections of the strange contingents of the allied army which at the time were familiar in our mouths as household words; those half-savage soldiers of Asia Minor, who, gathered into wild bands little amenable to discipline, occupied outposts beyond the lines and at distant stations of the regular army; men who were placed under the control of officers scarcely less irregular than themselves, who, holding a temporary rank, came to England afterwards with military titles unacknowledged by the War Office, and were often accepted as authorities on the conduct of the war by a public greedy for fresh intelligence on a topic of such absorbing interest. At Constantinople, at Bucharest, and in squalid towns and outlying villages on the skirts of the battle-field, these wild troopers took any pay they could get, foraged from friend or

foe indifferently for themselves and their officers, and generally laid their hands upon any portable property which came under their notice, doing as little fighting as possible, except amongst each other, and living a freebooting sort of life under the name of being engaged in special military service, a condition of existence which was very much in accordance with their inclinations, and enabled them to appear to all observers as very dazzling heroes, with a license for plunder which they themselves invented, and which they exercised to the serious disadvantage of people who, for the sake of their own safety, dared offer little opposition.

Amongst these wild, picturesque braggarts from Asia Minor, those who came to be known as Bashi-Bazouks were perhaps the most dazzling and the most unscrupulous; and as the name soon attached to itself a sort of reputation, the Bashi-Bazouk ranks were filled with a set of desperadoes who, following their own authorised or unauthorised leader for a time, had things pretty much their own way until they were made to feel the weight of military authority, when they foe indifferently for themselves and their officers, and generally laid

frequently turned out to be mere rapacious vagabonds, whose dishonest propensities were only relieved by a love of finery, a certain dashing, reckless courage, to which they could at times be brought by great excitement, and a grand, overbearing manner to those who were too weak to resist them; accompanied, of course, by a corresponding subserviency of manner towards their masters.

As far as mere appearance went, however, the Bashi-Bazouk was often a splendid apparition, his white Albanian petticoat, his crimson jacket and green scarf contrasting notably with the wild, bold, swaggering air with which he would move about armed to the teeth with strange weapons and laced and embroidered to the eyes with gold or silver braid. Then, again, he was generally a dashing horseman, and a company of his fellows at full gallop was a spectacle well calculated to astonish an impressionable people as a brilliant military evolution, only wanting opportunity to become effective even against regular troops. This was his condition at the beginning of the war; but after considerable service at outposts, and

much squabbling, smoking, and wallowing in dirt, his finery became a little tarnished, and he himself ceased to be regarded in so romantic a light when his real character was discovered. Our Engraving, taken from a picture which represented him in his pristine splendour, conveys the impression which his appearance was likely to create; but, notwithstanding his vices, he was useful in the position which was ultimately assigned to him, and was frequently valuable as a guard where better men could scarcely have been spared from more urgent duty. Whether, as a sort of free lance, he was really worth the trouble and expense devoted to him, may be open to question.

lance, he was really worth the trouble and expense devoted to him, may be open to question.

Such as he is, however, he and his like—the undisciplined soldiers of the East—have often been regarded with alarm by the rulers of that territory which it is their business to defend. He has almost been forgotten here, but in the history of the great war he bore a conspicuous if not an active part, and as a brilliant type of military life has been immortalised by the eminent French artist who studied him at his best and reproduced the external bravery of his appearance in a very striking nicture. in a very striking picture.

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1864.

FALSE WITNESS.

LOGICIANS have frequently exercised their analytical powers in pointing out the various deflections which govern human testimony. Every witness, however truthful may be his intents, beholds an occurence from a point of view within himself, and, therefore, differing from that of any other party or bystander. The story of Sir Walter Raleigh's destruction of his "History of the World," upon finding that he could gain from disinterested witnesses no two corresponding accounts of a disturbance before the window of his prison, is a favourite illustration with writers upon evidence.

It is notorious that in what are called "horse cases," or " running-down cases," in our courts of law, there is always a direct conflict of evidence. And it is highly curious to remark how the spirit of partisanship appears to govern each side, upon the slightest possible motive. If two omnibuses come into collision and damage results, all the outside passengers upon each are ready to swear that their driver was in the right and the other in the wrong. Our newspaper reports teem with incidents of false swearing, totally distinct from wilful perjury. Only last week a policeman deliberately swore that he saw a cab being driven at the rate of sixty miles per hour, and he repeated and adhered to his statement amid the loud laughter of his auditory.

No philosophical disquisition upon the sources of error has ever approached a classification of the various influences by which testimony is constantly perverted and falsified. One of these has lately become so frequent in its exemplifications and so terrible in its perils, that, although the subject may be one on which we usually maintain a rigid silence, we now feel bound to break through our self-imposed regulation. We refer to the numerous cases of gross and unfounded charges of misconduct continually brought by females against gentlemen of hitherto unspotted moral conduct, and asseverated with a circumstantiality of detail and a positiveness against which argument could scarcely hope to prevail.

Many of our readers may remember a charge of this kind against a Mr. Gosling, a wealthy banker. Two girls, mere children, gave evidence against this gentleman of such a kind as to be almost convincing, until it was fortunately discovered that the two prosecutrices were conspirators who had been forced to leave Ireland for attempted extortion by the same system which they afterwards endeavoured to practise in Regent's Park.

Some ten years ago it occurred to us to hear decision of an experienced magistrate, since deceased, Mr. Paynter, at the Hammersmith Police Court, upon one of those cases which even reporters do not care to record. The worthy magistrate had taken the pains to inspect the locality of the offence alleged, and found that the evidence of the witness for the prosecution, which had withstood a searching crossexamination by Mr. Serjeant Parry, no mean adept in his profession, was utterly untenable, inasmuch as that witness could not possibly, from the place in which he was, have beheld the act to which he testified. Mr. Paynter, in dismissing the charge, said, that a prurient propensity in young persons, acting upon an excited imagination, frequently led them to depose to fictitious events so circumstantially, as to defy the keenest crossexamination, and he gave instances from his own experience of this curious psychological phenomenon. The same case afterwards came before a jury at the Court of Common Pleas, at Westminster Hall, in a cause "Messer v. Cordery." The present Justice, then Mr. Serjeant, Shee cross-examined the chief witness, but could not destroy the effect of his evidence, corroborated, as it happened to be in certain minor points, by disinterested witnesses. There is no lie so dangerous as that which is bound up with an element of truth; and young persons with a morbid tendency to astound their elders by fiction avail themselves of confirmatory facts with all the cunning attributed to lunacy. The jury were glad to escape by deciding a side issue; but, years after, we obtained convincing reasons for believing that the entire charge was founded upon a depravity of the brain of the principal witness, who ultimately became utterly lunatic. His aberration, however, had caused the ruin of two honest families.

But, beyond the legal, there is a social aspect of this question. The fashion (if, indeed, that can be called a fashion which is followed by pauper nursemaids and even by vagrants) of wearing crinoline is, the foundation of almost daily charges at our police-courts of indecent conduct. This obnoxious costume-which at one moment ludicrously disfigures, and at another unduly exposes the feminine form-not only saps the modesty and morality of both sexes, but gives rise to unfounded accusations, easily preferred upon the one side, and difficult or impossible to rebut upon the other. It has been the proximate cause of thousands of deaths by the most horrible of all human agencies-that of combustion. It has concealed more immoralities, and conduced to more child murders, than any studied device, short of fiendish craft, could have been calculated to effect. It has vitiated the familiar conversation between the sexes, and made men, in our public conveyances, bold in evil and timid in innocence. Were ladies to abandon this absurd piece of dress, or at least reduce it to moderate dimensions, we are satisfied they would have less occasion to complain of rudeness on the part of the male portion of the community; and were persons convicted of making false accusations punished for their misdeeds, we should hear less of such practices.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES are xpected to arrive in England from the Continent on or about the 28th inst. THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA have abandoned their intention of visiting Nice, and are, it is believed, about to proceed to Switzerland, whence they will return to Berlin shortly before Christmas.

THE MARRIAGE of the hereditary Grand Duke Nicholas and Princess lagmar of Denmark will not be celebrated till after the lapse of a year and half. The Princess will pass the winter at Copenhagen, but go to Russia ext support.

next summer.

THE YOUNG KING OF BAVARIA, following his grandfather's example in his love of the arts, has attached Wagner to his Court, allowing him a salary of 4000 florins (about £330). Wagner, however, is reported to be seriously ill.

Miss Nightingale has shown her sympathy with the volunteer movement by promising the 3rd Bucks a piece of plate to be shot for.

EARL RUSSELL is expected to visit Aberdeen in the second week in November, for the purpose of delivering his inaugural address as Rector of the University. His Lordship has consented to open the North London Industrial Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Monday next,

IN THE METROPOLIS, last year, 174 suicides were attempted, and forty-four prevented.

THE ARMOUR-CLAD SHIP ROYAL ALFRED, 4045 tons, 800-horse power, is to be launched from Portsmouth Dockyard to-day, the 15th.

to be namened from Fortsmouth Dockyard to-day, the 19th.

Highland Tartans are all the rage in France just now. In Paris tartan dresses and tartan ribbons are seen on every side.

A REDUCTION (to the extent of 10,000 men) will, it is stated, be ere long made in the Army, and a corresponding reduction of the Estimates of next recentification.

year will be the consequence.

year will be the consequence.

AT TENTERDEN, last week, a boy was sent to gaol for six months with hard labour for knocking down and stealing six walnuts!

THE HON, W. H. BRUCE-OGILVIE, whose actions from the effects of drink have been matters of notoriety, and for which he has suffered imprisonment, has signed the total abstinence pledge and become a member of the United

Kingdom Alliance ONE OF THE NEW IRON BRIDGES which carries the Whitby deviation railway across the Ellerbeck, in Gothland, broke down a few days ago, under the weight of a passing engine. The engine fell through, but the men in charge of it escaped.

THE GOVERNMENT OF MOROCCO has ordered the Tangiers Custom-house to pay the indemnity of 125,000f. (£5000) claimed by France for the assassination of a French subject.

IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF THE PRESENT WAR 28,000 walnut-trees were felled to supply a single European manufactory of gun-stocks for the American market.

American market.

The Town of Troys, in Champagne, is about to erect a statue of Pope Urban IV., a native of that town, where his father was a shoemaker. Urban was elected Pope in 1261.

OTTERS are multiplying fast in the River Itchen, in Hants, and they destroy great quantities of trout. Preparations are therefore being made to add otter-hunting to the list of South Hampshire sports.

Figure Trays Trays in the the Pit Tree group Say Prancisco 2004 to high

Two Trees growing in the Big Tree-grove, San Francisco, 300 ft. high and 60 ft. in circumference, have been formally christened after John Bright and 60 ft. in circumfe and Richard Cobden.

THE LIST OF SUICIDES at the German gambling places is this year higher than ever. Half of them are foreigners, whose friends in most cases never learn the fearful end they come to.

never learn the fearful end they come to.

KING LEOPOLD remarked to M. Nadar, on the occasion of the recent ascent of the Géant at Brussels, "Above all, take care to throw out the whole of your ballast on Belgium. It is Belgian soil, and I have sworn to preserve the integrity of the territory."

THE EARL OF CARLISLE continues very prostrate at his seat, Castle Howard, Malton. His Lordship's medical attendants report, however, that there was throughout the whole of last week a regular improvement in his Lordship's condition, and they are not without hopes that, with quiet and retirement, his health may be much restored.

THE LUNGUS HENTORICAL SOURTY has elected Professor, Goldwin

THE ILLINOIS HISTORICAL SOCIETY has elected Professor Goldwin Smith an honorary member, and the Brown University, Rhode Island, recently conferred upon that gentleman the degree of LL.D.

A MILK-WHITE HOUSE SPARROW has been seen by many persons within the last few days in the vicinity of Water Orton-green, near Birmingham; and a short time since in the same locality a bird of the same species, having a white tail and white wings, was frequently observed.

A LUNATIC GENTLEMAN confined in an asylum at Hackney starved himself to death there the other day. He had refused voluntarily to take food for the last five weeks; and, though nourishment was again and again forced upon him, he gradually sank,

A Young Man, named De Santes, was riding in the vicinity of Rome, with some friends, when a brigand presented a gun at him. De Santes shot the man with a revolver, but whilst doing so was shot dead by some other brigands who were in ambush.

A STAINED-GLASS WINDOW to the memory of the late Mr. Giles-Puller, M.P. for Hertfordshire, is to be placed in the parish church of Standon, in that county. As the subcription was larger than was required for the purpose, the surplus is to be devoted to the enlargement of the High-cross

A BENEVOLENT LADY has paid the cost, amounting to £508, of the Valentia life-boat establishment, on the coast of Kerry, Ireland, which is now being formed there under the superintendence of the National Life-boat Institution. It is the only life-boat station on that wild Atlantic coast. The same lady had previously defrayed the cost of a life-boat and transporting-carriage for a station on the north-west coast of England.

carriage for a station on the north-west coast of England.

THE KING OF THE HELLENES has presented to the metropolitan church
of Athens a handsome clock, manufactured in Paris. It is one a compensateur,
and repeats the quarters on three bells. Three dials of ground glass, each
5 ft. 2 in. in diameter, show the hour at night. There is not any public clock
in Paris having a dial of such large dimensions.

A BOTTLE THROWN INTO THE RIVER CREE, at Newton Stewart. Tigtonshire, Scotland, on the 3rd of December, 1865, with a message inclosed to that effect, was picked up in Fishbourne Creek, on the north-eastern coast of the Isle of Wight, on the 5th of October, 1864.

of the Isle of Wight, on the 5th of October, 1861.

MAJOR HUTCHINSON, of Plymouth, has constructed a new gun, which possesses the advantage of being the lightest of ordnance, and yet capable of casting the heaviest shot. The gun is in appearance like a mortar, and is fitted with indiarubber buffers, to receive the recoil in firing. The projectiles are, from their form, termed disc shot.

are, from their form, termed disc shot.

A Bull, almost good enough to have been perpetrated in Ireland, has been produced in the Independence Betge in a burst of fine writing:—"A number thousand hearts were beating as they witnessed the ascent of Nadar; a hundred thousand eyes were watching the movements of the balloon," thus showing that each possessor of a heart was either shutting one eye or had but that each possessor of a l a singular Belgian race

one eye—a singular beignan race.

THE REMAINS OF CAPTAIN ANDREW TORRENS, one of the principal shareholders of, and for many years resident manager of, the Globe newspaper, were removed from the office of that journal for interment in Kensalgreen Cemetery on Monday. The Captain, who was seventy-six years old, was formerly an officer in the Army, and was brother of the celebrated writer on political economy, Colonel Torrens, F.R.S.

MDME, VICTOIRE BALFE, youngest daughter of M. W. Balfe, Esq., and formerly known as Lady Crampton, has just been married to Don José Bernardino Fernandez de Velsco, Duke of Frias.

A FIRE took place at Christchurch, Hants, a few days ago, by which fifteen dwelling-houses and several other buildings were destroyed.

MR. WARD, the British Consul for Hamburg, is now at Berlin, for the purpose of negotiating commercial relations between Great Britain, and the new Zollverein.

THE FORMATION of the great military road between Freshwater and chale, on the south-west coast of the Isle of Wight, has commenced. The most important part of the work will be the viaductover Breaton Grange.

most important part of the work will be the viaduct over Brexton Grange.

THE INTELLIGENCE FROM JAPAN is of an unfavourable character. The state of affairs was becoming more and more complicated, and preparations were said to be making for a commencement of hostilities.

THE RECENT RETROGRESSION OF THE COTTON TRADE has caused some alarm in the manufacturing districts. The members of the executive committee of the Central Relief Fund held a meeting at Manchester on Monday, and resolved to meet again on the two following Mondays to concert such measures as the course of events may render necessary. It seems there is still a sum of money in hand to be appropriated to the distress.

distress.

At the ULM Theatre, during a recent performance, twenty-four lamps attached to the chandeller suspended from the roof burst in succession with great rapidity, and the burning oil fell like a shower of fire upon the spectators, among whom were a number of ladies. In a moment the dresses of twenty of them were in flames, and most serious burns were the consequence. One of the females was so dreadfully injured that she died a few leaves after. urs after.

hours after.

THE VIADUCT ACROSS LUDGATE-HILL will be highly ornamental. Whereas the mere inner iron bridge itself only costs £900, its decoration and external ornaments in iron will cost £2500. The space between the permanent-way and the floor of this viaduct is to be carefully filled in with a substance like tan, so as to silence to those beneath and around all sound of the passing trains.

the passing trains.

A COLLISION took place on Monday night, near Godalming, on the South-Western Railway. An up-train from Godalming was run into by a downtrain from London, when the engine and tender of the up-train were much injured, and one carriage was nearly shattered to pieces. The passengers escaped with comparatively little injury. The extinguishing of an auxiliary signal-lamp is assigned as the cause of the accident.

A MAN, about fifty years of age, leaped over the centre parapet of Westminster Bridge on Saturday forenoon, at a time when the bridge was crowded with passengers, but so sudden was the act that no one had time to prevent him. Henry Phelps, the pierman at the Surrey side of the bridge, put off in a boat, caught the man, and got him ashore alive but tenseless. He was taken to the Westminster Hospital, but died soon after his admission.

A REPORT has reached England of the loss of her Majesty's ship Bulldog and her crew, with the exception of seven persons. The accounts are rather confused, and a communication from the Admiralty shows that the latest official despatches received from the Admiralt on the station make no mention of the calamity. Unfortunately, these do not go so far as to dissipate the sinister rumours.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THERE is no political news stirring. The political world, indeed, never was quieter than it is now. Since the great fight for place which came off in July, there has been, if not peace, a trace; and this truce, I think, will last until the general election, whether that may occur in the spring or autumn of 1865. If Parliament should sit on till July, undisturbed, I do not believe that there will be any serious contest, unless some unforescen casus belli should turn up. At present there is no cloud above the horizon portending a storm. The Government of course will not, in prospect of the speedy The Government, of course, will not, in prospect of the speedy death of the present Parliament, bring forward any important measures. The Conservatives, having a lively remembrance of their death of the present Parliament, bring forward any important measures. The Conservatives, having a lively remembrance of their ignominious defeat when they last assaulted the Government, will not be very ready to attack it again. Meanwhile there are plenty of rumours afloat of changes to be made or attempted at the general election. It is said that Mr. Göschen is to be opposed in the City. One would hope, however, that this is mere rumour, for Mr. Göschen is certainly one of the best members that the City has sent to Parliament for many years. He is not a mere City millionaire: he can think, and secure attention when he utters his thoughts. If he should be opposed by a Conservative, and there should be no disunion in the Liberal camp, he will win. But even if there should be disunion among the Liberals, and a Conservative in the field, and if by means of this disunion the Liberals should go to the wall, it is not quite certain that Mr. Göschen would be the man. David Morris, of Carmarthen, is dead. Mr. Morris has sat for Carmarthen ever since 1837. In that year he fought a hard battle, but after that he was always returned without a contest. Mr. Mackay, of the Black Ball Line of packet-ships, is to contest Southampton; and if it be true that he is to be backed by the Peninsular and Oriental and Royal Mail companies, Mr. Alderman Rose will be robbed of his hardly-earned laurels, unless he can beat Mr. William Digby Seymour, which I do not think he will be able to do, for Mr. Seymour, notwithstanding all his escapades, is still popular at Southampton. He is one of those men whose motto is, "Never say die." He meets his enemies with a bold front, and he has contrived to play the martyr with admirable tact; and this sort of thing rose down with electors of a certain class. Moreover, he popular at Southampton. He is one of those men whose motto is, "Never say die." He meets his enemies with a bold front, and he has contrived to play the martyr with admirable tact; and this sort of thing goes down with electors of a certain class. Moreover, he is a Radical, and the Radicals are numerous in "the county of the town at Southampton;" and if they cannot of themselves return a man, they can compel the Whigs to help them. I have heard that both Dumas and Goldsmidt threaten to stand at Brighton; and if they should, the same foolish game will be played that was so fatal to the Liberal party at the last election, for Mr. White and Mr. Fawcett will both stand. Mr. Hay Moore, the Conservative member, though, I hear, will not come forward again. His health will not stand the wear and tear of Parliamentary life.

though, I hear, will not come forward again. His health will not stand the wear and tear of Parliamentary life.

Mr. Gladstone has been pouring forth a stream of eloquence at Bolton; but he did not talk much about politics. All our leading men, with one accord, have avoided politics of late. Mr. Barnes, the member for Bolton, has been doing something lately which is much better than talking. At his own proper cost, he has established a cotton farm at Jamaica, by way of experiment, and the experiment has succeeded. It has long been a charge against the negroes that they will not work; but Mr. Barnes has disproved this charge. He has found no difficulty in getting hands; but then he has offered good wages. It seems that there, as elsewhere, men will work well if you will but pay them well. The old planters, unused to pay for labour, offered wages on which the negroes could not live, and, naturally enough, they preferred to "squat," as it is called—that is, to settle down upon waste land and cultivate it. But we needed not Mr. Barnes's experiment to expose the fallacy caned—that is, to settle down upon waste land and cultivate it. But we needed not Mr. Barnes's experiment to expose the fallacy that the negroes will not work. Mr. Charles Buxton, in an article published in the Edinburgh Review six years ago, and reprinted in his "Life of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton," showed incontestably that the negroes could, would, and did work; and that the result was that the West Indies exported more produce annually than they did before emancination.

was that the West Indies exported more produce annually than they did before emancipation.

It is right to say this of poor quashee just now, for of late there has been a dead set made against him by certain gentlemen of the Anthropological Society. Dr. Hunt, the president, for example, totally ignorant of the facts revealed by the Government returns, has revived the old slander, and had the audacity to tell us in his lecture—"The Negro's Place in Nature"—that emancipation ruined the West Indies. Ruined the West Indies! The West Indies were never ruined, most learned Doctor. Certain magnificent West Indian nawabs, who lived in England and never went near their estates, but rolled about in gorgeous equipages, to the astonish-Indian nawabs, who lived in England and never went near their estates, but rolled about in gorgeous equipages, to the astonishment of flunkeydom, were ruined. But they were not ruined by emancipation, but by Sir Robert Peel, when he threw open the sugar trade by abolishing the protection duty of 50 per cent. Until then half the price of every pound of sugar which the poor man bought went into the pockets of these white quashees, who thought that they had a Divine right to live without work at the expense of their countrymen. This abolition of the protection duty on sugar was one of the good things that the reformed Parliament did for us. In the unreformed Parliament the West India interest was all-powerful. These West Indian nawabs bought boroughs, and in other ways maintained such a front in the House that no Minister dare attack them. But, very soon after the Reform Bill was passed, an agitation began against this monstrous protecting duty, and, at last, Sir Robert Peel abolished it; and then, of course, down went the white Robert Peel abousned it; and then, or course, down went the white quashees and their Divine right in a maëlstrom of ruin. And it was time. Was it not intolerable that from every spoonful of sugar which materfamilias put into the cups these white quashees should take half, to enable them to live gorgeously, without work? Of Dr. Hunt's book, generally, I say here but this: If the scientific part of it is not better than the historical, the whole is not worth the gener on which it is printed.

of it is not better than the historical, the whole is not worth the paper on which it is printed.

An American of the name of Reed—the Honourable W. B. Reed, a distinguished statesman, they say, though I confess I never heard of him—has published for private circulation a few letters received by him from the late William Makepeace Thackeray. One passage, in which the great satirist writes him a letter of condolement on the loss of a brother, is an admirable specimen of the tenderness he felt when Laura rather than Pendennis inspired his pen. Here it is —

felt when Laura rather than Pendennis inspired his pen. Here it is:—
The ghastly struggle over, who would pity any one that departs? It is
the survivors one commiserates with in the case of such a good, pious,
tender-hearted man as he seemed whom God Almighty has just called back
to himself. He appeared to me to have all the sweet domestic virtus which
make the pang of parting only the more cruel to those who are left behind;
but that loss, what a gain to him! A just man summoned by God, for what
purpose can he go but to meet the Divine love and goodness? I never think
about deploring such; and as you and I send for our children, meaning them
only love and kindness, how much more Pater Noster?
You will doubtless remember that some more the

You will doubtless remember that some months ago Messrs You will doubtless remember that some months ago Messrs-Floquet, Clamageran, Corbon, Ferry, Durier, Herrison, Jozou, Carnot, Herold, Berry, and Garnier-Pages, appealed against a prosecution of the Paris Police for having the audacity to meet at each other's houses for the purpose of political conversation, gossip, eau sucrée, taste, Molière, and the musical glasses. Well, this ticklish constitutional and social question—for if decided against the appealers a conversazione will be contrary to law, and an evening party flat burglary—comes on for trial on the 17th of next month. Will the great Imperial Inscrutable bring it to issue, or will he graciously pardon the offenders, as in the famous Montalembert case? Nous verrous ce que nous verrous!

The new comic publication, the Arrow, seems to thrive, and will, think, work itself into a success. The cartoons are capital, and

The new order patterns are capital, and the letterpress is decidedly superior to the other soi-disant comic papers; the verses are especially good—that is, they are terse,

the letterpress is decidedly superior to the other soi-disant comic papers; the verses are especially good—that is, they are terse, pointed, and elegant.

Of course, everybody is fond of fish; and there is good news for fish-eaters. Sir Stephen Lakeman has presented our Acclimatisation Society with thirty-six specimens of the Silurus granis. Perhaps I should mention that the silurus granis is a fish, a native of Moldavian waters, and that it grows to a weight of 200 lb. Its flavour is said to be superior to that of salmon; but I shall suspend my opinion upon that point till I have tasted it boiled, fried, and en papilottes. It lives on little fish and frogs, and, as it grows to such an enormous size, I think the little fish and frogs have no cause for gratitude to the Acclimatisation Society. And, apropos of size, will our rivers and lakes be large enough for the new-comer? I trust he will not, like the man in the tower in "The Castle of Otranto," expand until it bursts his narrow banks and inundates a dry and peaceful neighbourhood. We must not naturalise a fresh-water shark, or what will become of the youthful population who gambol in the vicinity of streamlets? It would make a splendid line for the boards of the daily papers, "Another child swallowed by a silurius!" and sensation leaders might be written on the subject, beginning in this way:—"The ancient Romans" (the daily papers are very fond of the ancient Romans) "fed lampreys upon slaves; the modern English fatten the silurius upon their own children. In the name of humanity, how long?" &c.

Good eating requires good drinking; so let me now speak of wine. The Château Margaux has been sold by its owner to

Good eating requires good drinking; so let me now speak of wine. The Château Margaux has been sold by its owner to three Englishmen. The Château Lafitte has gone to Sir C. Scott. This is great news for the dinner-parties that will be given in London

about the year 1874.

about the year 1874.

As wine-drinking should always precede going to the Opera, I may as well conclude by saying that Meyerbeer's "Africaine" has been "read." Here is the cast:—Vasco da Gama, Naudin; Don Pedro, Belval; Nelasco, Faure; the Head Inquisitor, Obin; Don Alva, Warol; Selica, Marie Sax; and Ines, Marie Battu. The action is laid in Portugal, in Africa, and on the sea. This is great news for your musical readers.

THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

On Saturday "Othello" was played at DRURY LANE, and a crowded house sat with rapt attention through Shakspeare's great domestic tragedy. I use the word through because "Othello" is a long play—that is, it is an affair of three hours or more. Mr. Phelps was the perplexed Moor, Mr. Creswick the Iago; Mrs. Hermann Vezin made her "first appearance at this theatre" as Desdemona, and Miss Atkinson was the Emilia. Both the first and second parts of "Henry IV." have been performed during the week, thus affording the public an opportunity of again witnessing Mr. Phelps's wonderful double delineation.

While on the subject of the legitimate drama (what a singular application of the word legitimate! I wonder who invented it?) I must mention that a new play has been produced at that home of blank verse and paradise for elderly playgoers, SADLER'S WELLS. It is called the "Witchfinder," and is the work of Mr. Robert Buchanan; and, I believe, has met with tolerable success. It must be remembered that all this is but hearsay. I, myself, your Theatrical Lounger, have not seen it.

At the HAYMARKET, "Mademoiselle de Belle-Isle," with Mdlle. Beatrice as the heroine, still runs its career. On Monday Mr. Sterling Coyne's capital comic drama of "Presented at Court" was revived, and received with marked favour. Mr. Buckstone's Geoffrey Wedderburne is a wonderful performance. It would seem as if this

Sterling Coyne's capital comic drama of "Presented at Court" was revived, and received with marked favour. Mr. Buckstone's Geoffrey Wedderburne is a wonderful performance. It would seem as if this popular comedian had made a study of the diagnosis of drunkenness, and considered intoxication in the severest as well in the most humorous spirit of dramatic art. Mr. Buckstone, who always appears to enjoy the act of acting, seems especially to revel in the personation of confirmed topers. It affords an opportunity for that marvellous "ripple" of fun that seems to play upon his features as a gaslight dances on and in a scarlet bottle in a chemist's shop. Mr. Buckstone's Geoffrey Wedderburne is an "idiosyncracy" and a thing to be seen.

Buckstone's Geoffrey Wedderburne is an 'intosynctacy thing to be seen.

The programme of the ADELPHI remains the same as last week, with the exception of Lover's drama of "Rory O'More" vice the "Irish Ambassador," withdrawn, I hope, until the end of the present century. I object to the words "Novelty and Attraction!" at the top of the playbills of this theatre. That Mr. John Collins's impersonations of Irish character may be an attraction I will not dispute, but that such old pieces as "Good for Nothing," "Rory O'More," and "Teddy the Tiler" are novelties, I will deny until my magnum-bonum can no longer wag. magnum-bonum can no longer wag.

Adelphi drama of the

Mr. Byron's travestie of the Adelphi drama of the "Green Bushes"—the "Grin Bushes" is the title of the extravaganza—is to be brought out speedily at the STRAND.

At ASTLEY's, the spectacular drama of "Mazeppa," Miss Adah Isaac Menken, and Mr. E. T. Smith are urging on a wild career of prosperity. The houses are crowded nightly, disappointed visitors are turned away, and, as I hear, many are compelled to put up with chairs behind the scenes. No wonder that the French look upon us as a nation too prudish and too austere to permit the drama to flourish in full maturity of excellence. The taste for the "classical" is being restored nightly in the immediate neighbourhood of is being restored nightly in the immediate neighbourhood of Lambeth Palace. I must crave your leave to insert a portion of the advertisement which appears "over the leaders" in the daily papers.

papers:—

Her appearance (Miss Adah Isaac Menken's, as Mazeppa) here as an entire stranger has been greeted by an English andlence, who have received her with acclamation and real hearty English welcome of "hurrahs" known only to this country. Mr. Smith can only in a few words express (by desire) her gratitude to the ladies and gentlemen who have encouraged and have covered her nightly with bouquets and laurels. To the gentlemen of the covered her highly with bouquets and laurels. To the gentlemen of the press, who have so kindly and so favourably noticed a woman's endeavours to act so arduous a part, she also feels grateful. The press thus describes the performance:—"The scenery and effects in every respect are excellent.

The dresses by Mr. May are elegant and appropriate. The actors and heroine exert themselves to their utmost to give satisfaction. The ballet ladies, selected with care, are pretty and graceful. The military movements by roldiers who have trod the battle-field are perfect. The stud of horses and ponies unrivalled for the part they have to perform. The tournament and cavalry movements elicit rounds of applause; and the lessee has done all for his friends to make the house elegant, comfortable, and commodious, with reduced prices of admission to meet the views and pockets of all his kind patrons."—Telegraph or write to Mr. Nugent, at the Box-office of the Theatre, to secure places. No charge for booking.

This is as fine a bit of sublime jumble as I ever remember read-

This is as fine a bit of sublime jumble as I ever remember read-

Box-office of the Theatre, to secure places. No charge for booking.

This is as fine a bit of sublime jumble as I ever remember reading, even in a playbill.

Last week I said that I hoped to give an account of Mr. James Anderson's new comedy of "Fast Friends up a Tree; or, How to Shave the Governor." I have been disappointed; the piece in question has been withdrawn. It was, I am told, a rechangive of an old Olympic impropriety called "Rochester."

At the New Royalty a novelty has been brought out with the highly-dramatic and sensational title of "The Demon Lover," which, as soon as I have seen, I will give an account of.

As a child eats the pastry of a tart first and so reserves the jam in the centre as a final bonne-bouche, I have kept the novelty of the week for the termination of my column. After Mr. Arthur Sketchley's excellent comedy of "How Will They Get Out of It." a new "comedy-farce," has been produced at the St. James's. It is from the practised pen of Mr. John Maddison Morton, is full of the whimsicalities of dialogue and verbal eccentricities peculiar to that gentleman's dramatic works, and is adapted from the French. There is but small plot to "Woodcock's Little Game;" but there is plenty of incident, character, and "go" in it. Mr. Woodcock has been a man about town, and, having sown his wild oats, marries, and resolves to settle down in Stow-in-the-Wold as a quiet country gentleman. In this peaceful design he is frustrated by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Colonel Carver, a full-blown widow with a taste for the pleasures of the great metropolis. The Woodcocks come to town, and Woodcock is dragged from ball to picnic, from picnic to theatre, and from theatre to evening party, till he is weary of existence. Through the misconduct of a friend, he discovers that the safest way from the gaieties of town is to pretend to be madly in love with every woman he sees. This sort of conduct, or rather misconduct, is Woodcock's little game, which succeeds admirably on both sides of the footlights.

I can imagine not

admirably on both sides of the footlights.

I can imagine nothing more enjoyable than Mrs. Frank Matthews's performance of Mrs. Colonel Carver. It has all the point, absurdity, and vivacity of the Palais Royal, without any of the coarse and objectionable element of French fun, joined to that still higher quality which is only to be found in these islands—English humour. Mr. Charles Mathews played the part which he is continually playing, of a gentleman whose embarrassments disturb his sangfroid and whose sangfroid conceals his embarrassments, with his accustomed ease. Miss Wentworth and Mr. Montagu were an elegant and agreeable host and hostess; and Miss Fanny Hunt, a bride with the usual beauty of face and yea-nay-ishness of bride with the usual beauty of face and yea-nay-ishness

A NEW STEP IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

Few of the arts show such signs of vitality as the infant one of photography. It would be strange, indeed, if an art which has so much of novelty and marvel about it, which gives to idlers the most graceful amusement and to workers the most splendid results, most graceful amusement and to workers the most splendid results, which interests equally the man of science and the lover of art, which yields not merely a livelihood but immense gains to many who practise it, and which is, nevertheless, in its infancy, should not display greater vigour and make continual progress. One more step of a mighty progress we have now to chronicle—a step that, though small in itself, is of immense importance, and amounts to a revolution in photography. It is the step by which now, at last, we can produce a permanent print. Englishmen and Frenchmen have hitherto carried off the chief honours of discovery in photographic science; but this last discovery is the work of a German. To explain more clearly what he has accomplished, we propose to state as rapidly as possible what has been already done in the science.

It is not very long since Wedgwood and Davy failed to fix the image which sunlight impresses, and had long been known to impress, upon any surface impregnated with nitrate of silver. It is not very long since Wedgwood and Davy failed to fix the image which sunlight impresses, and had long been known to impress, upon any surface impregnated with nitrate of silver. Documents exist which prove that, though pictures on silvered paper were obtained about the commencement of the present century, no means could be found to fix the fleeting image. Disheartened by continued failure, our men of science let photography go to sleep, and nothing effectual was done in it until, excited by the discoveries and speculations of Niepce de St. Victor and others, Daguerre obtained pictures on metal plates that promised permanence. The application of vapour of iodine to the silvered plate gave the daguerreotype image, and this process was the pioneer of all the so-called "negative" processes now used in photography. Scarcely had the beautiful process of Daguerre been made public when our own countryman, Mr. Fox Talbot, made a further step in advance—one which at once gave a great practical value to the photographic art; he discovered the means of producing upon paper so-called "positive" images of the objects to be pictured. Independently of Daguerre, he had succeeded in producing negative images on paper—that is, images in which the conditions of light and shade are the reverse of those existing in nature, the shadows being represented by lights and the lights by shadows. He now succeeded in printing from this negative any number of positive images, in which the lights were lights and the shadows shadows. It was a vast stride, and that which followed was also vast. It was recommended by Le Grey that collodion should be used as the vehicle for the sensitive salts, which, spread out in a film, receive the sun-picture. The practical mind of Archer seized the idea, and, spreading the collodion on a glass plate, discovered the means of obtaining very much increased delicacy of detail—a negative picture of far greater value than paper could possibly produce. Thenceforward to the present time various improvements have

The paper itself, and the materials with which it is prepared The paper isself, and the nitrate of silver—vary not a little in their action—vary, indeed, so much that it is rare to get twenty copies of any individual photograph that shall be all alike. Worst of all, the any individual photograph that shall be all alike. Worst of all, the materials used in the preparation of the prints contain within themselves the elements of destruction. The most important materials used in the preparation of paper for printing positives are albumen and nitrate of silver. A film of albumen lies upon the paper, and the surface of it is prepared with silver to receive the print, which is then submitted to various washing processes in order to render it as permanent as possible. All questions of permanence, however, it is difficult to establish; and when we come to consider them we are reminded of the wise youth who, hearing that ravens live a hundred years, kept one to see if it were true. Unfortunately, it is not necessary to wait so long in order to discover that the great long in order to discover that the great necessary to wait so long in order to discover that the great majority of photographic prints are certainly doomed, and that the chances are against all in which silver and albumen are used. Nitrate of silver is so difficult to work and so uncertain in its effects, besides being expensive, that men of science have long been on the look-out for some other metallic salt that would take its place. The nitrate of uranium has been tried, the ammoniowait so

citrate of iron, the chloride of gold, and so on, but hitherto with little success. The nitrate of uranium seems to promise per-manence in the results which it gave, but these results were attained with great difficulty, and were only in rare instances of

Interest entrate of uranium seems to promise permanence in the results which it gave, but these results were attained with great difficulty, and were only in rare instances of a fine quality.

The new process which has been discovered in Germany by Herr Wothly, and from him has been named "wothlytype," discards nitrate of silver, and discards albumen. For the former it uses a double salt of uranium, the name of which is at present kept secret; for the latter it uses collodion. We have explained that by the ordinary method the paper to be printed is sized with albumen, and the surface of the albumen receives the silver preparation, which is sensitive to the light, and shows the printed image. The paper thus does not receive the image, but is, as it were, a mere bed on which lies the material that does receive it. By the substitution of collodion for albumen a different result is reached. In the first place, the film of collodion on the paper yields a beautiful smooth surface on which to receive the image, and the result is that pictures are printed upon it with wonderful delicacy. In the second place, the collodion before it is washed upon the paper is rendered sensitive by being combined with the salt of uranium. The sensitiveness, therefore, is not on the surface alone of the collodion film, it is in the film itself, and so completely passes through it that even if it be peeled away from the paper the image which it received will be found on the paper beneath. The vehicle thus employed is not less superior to all others yet known for printing the positive image on paper than it is to all others yet known for receiving the negative image on glass. The metallic salt which combines with it has also rare merits. In the first place, the manipulations are very simple and easy—far more so than in the silver-printing process, and thus the labour saved is considerable. Next, the paper, when rendered sensitive for printing, or "sensitised." as the photographers say, keeps perfectly for two or even three weeks—an immense the same colour, and of doing away with all such difficulties as show themselves in mealiness and irregular toning. The precision of result is a great point. By the silver process the results are never certain; and even when a print comes out perfect from the frame the subsequent process of washing and fixing go seriously to alter it. Lastly, the permanent character of the new method is very remarkable. Nobody seems to know exactly why the old silver process gives way—whether it be on account of the albumen, or the nitrate of silver, or the hyposulphite of soda. We only know that so many of the prints prepared by the old method fall away that no reliance can be placed in those which seem to stand firm. We know how apt silver is to tarnish, and especially in atmospheres that abound in the compounds of sulphur. Some photographers seem to think that it is this sulphur which does have to their labours. Whatever it be, ordinary photographs fade or darken, or in some way alter, and give us little hope of the fixity of those which still hold good. If it is the sulphur of the atmosphere or the albumen that does the mischief, then this, which tells so much upon silver, has no effect upon uranium, and the images pictured on paper prepared with uranium and collodion give every prospect of lasting as long as the material holds together. These pictures have been exposed to sun and rain for weeks together, and give no sign of alteration. Water seems to have no effect upon them. We have seen them spit upon, as a schoolboy spits on his slate and rubs it dry, and after this rough process they showed no sign of difference.—Times.

THE JOHN BROWN FAMILY.—Mrs. John Brown, widow of him whose soul is travelling on, with her son, Salmon, and his wife and three daughters, have left their home among the Adirondac Mountains—where John's "body lies mouldering in the dust," together with his sons, who were shot at Harper's Ferry—to seek a new home in California. They undertook the journey via the overland route, taking with them some cattle and Vermont fine-woolled sheep. There is a painful rumour, not yet confirmed, that after leaving Missouri, it having been ascertained that they were John Brown's family, they were pursued by Missouri guerrillas, captured, robbed, and murdered. The homestead is now occupied by Mrs. Brown's brother.—Burlington (Vermont) Times.

Burlington (Vermont) Times.

DISCOVERY OF ANTIQUITIES AT ROME. — An important discovery of antiquities has just occurred at Rome. A man, sinking a shaft for a well, close to the Campo del Fiori, came upon some stone slabs at a depth of thirty yards, placed at an angle, and bearing the letters "F. S. C." These slabs were found to cover a colossal bronze statue, 18ft. in height, of Hercules, perfect, except the feet, which are wanting, and the occiput—the whole strongly gilt. The club, too, on which the statue leant when in an upright position, is wanting; but the left hand bears the apples of the Garden of the Hesperides. Its value is estimated at 20,000 dols. (upwards of £4000); and, as the line of stone slabs continues, it is thought not improbable that another statue may be concealed there. It is conjectured that this valuable relic was purposely overthrown and buried previous to some barbarian incursion, and arched over for safety by the inscription F. S. C., facture Senatu consulto (done by decree of the Senate). The feet were probably broken off in overthrowing it, but there is no trace of the pedestal. The back of the head, as the statue lay on its back, has probably been lost by corrosion. The discovery seems to point at the existence of a temple of Hercules at this point, or, with still greater probability, of Flora. The literary journals will doubtless give shortly further details respecting this valuable discovery. The statue is a very fine one.

THE SEAWEED HARVEST AT PONTAC, COAST OF JERSEY.

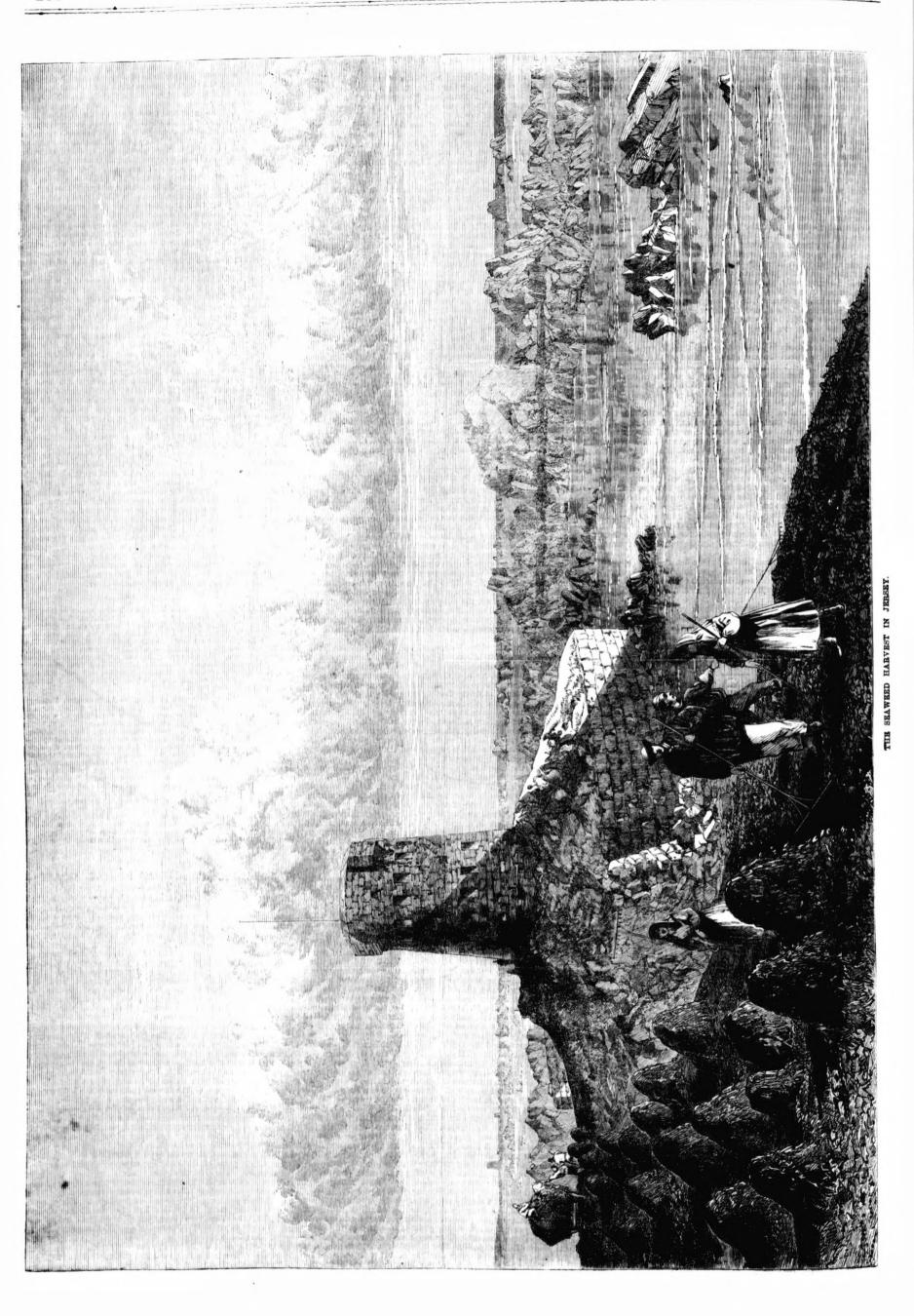
JERSEY.

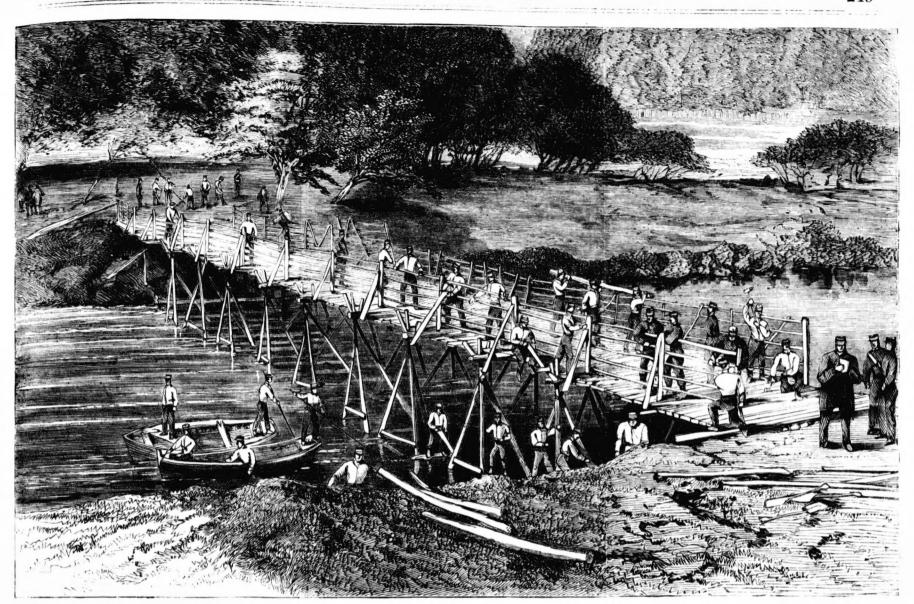
JERSEY is, without doubt, an exceedingly pretty place; but before sceing it you have to get there. If you are not a good sailor, and go otherwise than by the mail packets, you will think that there ought to be something worth looking at to repay you for the dreary voyage across the Channel. With the moon up and not much wind it might be enjoyed; but it is anything but agreeable in utter darkness, in a dense mist, one that does its work thoroughly, with everything dripping wet—startled every moment by the steam fog-signal, and nothing visible but a number of wretched and speechless beings, wrapped and bound like so many bodies ready to be consigned to the deep. However, when you do get there, you are amply repaid for all; for the island is a charming little place, abounding in lovely spots. Most things are on a small scale in Jersey. The fields are small, the horses are small, the cows are small, and the calves almost ridiculously so. The lanes are beautiful miniatures of English ones. The coast scenery is picturesque in the extreme. The rocks in some parts rise to the height of 200 ft.; they are of red granite, with the fractures as sharp as though cleft but yesterday. In some parts, as at Plemont, it is really fairylike. The huge masses of red rock, formed into arches and caves, with a cascade falling over the entire span of the largest one; outside a long stretch of parts and the size of a nutshell more into any other ways white sand, without a stain the size of a nutshell more into any other ways white sand without a stain the size of a nutshell more into any other ways white a sale that size of a nutshell more into any other ways white sand without a stain the size of a nutshell more into any other ways white sand without a stain the size of a nutshell more into any other ways white sand the size of a nutshell more into any other ways white a sale them the size of a nutshell more into any other ways white sand the sale and sale over the entire span of the largest one; outside a long stretch of pure white sand, without a stain the size of a nutshell upon its entire length; beyond, the bright blue of the sca; while nearer in, crisp and glasslike in their freshness, the breakers fall and spread their snowy semicircles far upon the beach, receding and encroaching

their snowy semicircles far upon the beach, receding and encroaching as far as the eye can reach. You roam about, almost expecting to hear plaintive music, or to see a troop of fairy forms float from the caves, disturbed in their revels by your intrusion.

The other parts of the coast are more useful and scarcely less picturesque. They furnish the principal part of the manure required for the land. The vraic, or seaweed, is collected from the rocks and deposited above high-water mark; it is then dried, as we dry hay; then carted to the farms. Every cottager has a small stack, to enable him to rear that attenuated vegetable, the Jersey cabbage, which sometimes grows to the height of 6½ ft. or 7½ ft. Jersey has a population of about 58,000 souls. In 1851 it had fifty-two places of worship; twenty belonging to the Church of England; twenty-four to three sections of Methodists; five to the Independents; two to the Roman Catholics and one to the Free Church of Scotland,

and one to the Free Church of Scotland.





1ST NEWCASTLE ON TYNE VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS THROWING A BRIDGE ACROSS THE TYNE AT THE RECENT LAMBTON PARK REVIEW.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY W. AND D. DONNEY)



"THE HOUSE OF CARDS,"-(FROM A PICTURE BY A. TOULMOUCHE,)

THE VOLUNTEERS AT LAMBTON PARK.

THE VOLUNTEERS AT LAMBTON PARK.

There need be little fear of any serious deterioration of efficiency in the volunteer forces of England while they can exhibit such a variety of operations in the field as those which were executed a few days ago at Lambton Park, the seat of the Earl of Durham, and the scene of many a former bloodless encounter. The occasion had been long looked forward to by the various corps in different parts of the country as one of the most promising of the entire season; and the belief that the review and sham fight which had been appointed would be a creditable display of the efficiency of the men and the excellent judgment of their officers was, as the result proved, thoroughly well-founded.

The 1st Durham Administrative Battalion, present on the occasion, consisted of six corps from the city and surrounding districts of Durham; and the 2nd Durham Administrative Battalion of five Durham and one Newcastle corps. The 1st Northumberland Administrative Battalion included seven Northumberland corps from various districts. The Durham battalions were respectively under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins, attended by Captain and Adjutant Wilkin; and of Lieutenant-Colonel Trotter and Major Wood. The Northumberland battalion was commanded by Captain Brunell, accompanied by Captain and Adjutant Northcote. In addition to these there were present four corps of artillery, and the 1st Newcastle Engineers, comprising a company of fifty-one men of all ranks, under command of Captain Westmacott and Lieutenant Cookson. At half-past two, the hour named for the muster, the corps had arrived, notwithstanding a heavy rain, and shortly afterwards the proceedings commenced. The ground chosen for the field operations was a racecourse on the north bank of the river; and although comparatively few spectators were present, on account of the weather, the spectacle was a very The ground chosen for the field operations was a racecourse on the north bank of the river; and although comparatively few spectators were present, on account of the weather, the spectacle was a very fine and stirring one, as the troops took up position on the undulating plain, skirted by shrubs and dwarf trees, the "winding Wear" rushing swiftly on, and just in the rear a wooded hill, rising abruptly from the river's bank. The plan of the operations was an attack upon Lambton Castle, and as one sham fight is upon pages. abruptly from the river's bank. The plan of the operations was an attack upon Lambton Castle, and as one sham fight is, upon paper, much like another, we need scarcely say how gallantly the besiegers rushed to the attack, and how their opponents defended themselves with equal gallantry. The Earl of Durham expressed the utmost gratification at what he had witnessed, and the proceedings were brought to a brilliant conclusion by the arrival of the Countess, in an open barouche, and her presentation, after the review, of the prizes which had been won by the successful competitors at the last shooting-match. After much cheering and a proper amount of speech-making, during which Lieutenant-Colonel Roney highly complimented the men on their efficiency, the proceedings terminated by a general resort to the refreshment-tent and an evening display of fireworks. Of all the operations of the day, however, that which excited the most interest occurred before the sham fight, when the 1st Newcastle Engineers, who have earned a first-rate reputation at previous reviews, constructed a trestle-bridge over the river according to the most approved design. earned a first-rate reputation at previous reviews, constructed a trestle-bridge over the river according to the most approved design. This bridge was 150 ft. long, with a footway of 12 ft., and during the day both cavalry and artillery passed over it. Shortly before the review commenced, these smart fellows began another bridge—a "flying-bridge"—constructed of balks of timber firmly lashed together and supported by barrels. This was finished in about half an hour, and, though only intended for infantry, was a substantial and useful means of crossing the stream.

THE HOUSE OF CARDS.

If cards were really invented for the amusement of a mad king, and effected the object for which they were intended, that is so much in their favour—because, to begin with, fools never go mad; and, secondly, madmen, and especially mad king; are extremely critical and exacting, and have generally so much method in their madness that they can easily detect a sham, and utterly repudiate anything professing to be ingenious unless it at once appeals to the undimmed side of their intellect. It is true that cards have been made the means of more mischief and social evil in the world than any other innocent invention, not even excepting gunpowder, but the guilt lies not with the little square bits of gaily-coloured pasteboard. The enemy of mankind can even quote Scripture for a wicked purpose, and the "four suits" can no more be held responsible for the iniquities of minor "hells" than can doctrinal texts for distorted readings, or the Book of Common Prayer for heterodox interpolations. That the Scotch pictists should have stigmatised cards as the "Deill's buiks," then, was—however, excusable as a discouragement to gambling—an utter perversion of reason; and that English Puritanism should have regarded the kings, queens, and knaves as so many painted and sinful delusions of a false creed and full of inevitable danger to all those who suffered them within their houses, was but one phase of that violent reaction which would have whipped a strolling mountebank at the cart's tail and put a ballad-singer in the stocks refrained from eating alumn porridge at Christmes and Ir cards were really invented for the amusement of a mad king

was but one phase of that violent reaction which would have whipped a strolling mountebank at the cart's tail and put a ballad-singer in the stocks, refrained from eating plum-porridge at Christmas, and made everybody miserable for the glory of the Gospel.

These reflections are suggested by the picture which is reproduced in our Eagraving, for it depicts with no little power the pleasure with which children recognise their cherished but often-forbidden playthings—the square, gay, glowing, mysterious pictures; the black and red dots and squares, all of which seem to mean so much more than is revealed upon their faces; and the one pale arabesqued ace, where the duty-mark is but a blind to some deep underlying masonic secret, in the twists and twirls of ornamentation, and the grey neutral tracery.

deep underlying masonic secret, in the twists and twirls of ornamentation, and the grey neutral tracery.

Cards represent so much, too, in our social intercourse. The merry round game of speculation or jolly Pope Joan; the trim, watchful, silent, calculating propriety of whist; the reckless gaiety of vingt-un; the diplomatic self-assertion of picquet; the snug, confidential accumulation of cribbage; and even the rapid, but monotonous, fluctuation of "beggar-my-neighbour;" all are representative, and are fitly shadowed forth by the last game of all which ands are devoted—that of the shadowed forth by the last game of all which ands are devoted—that of ends the long list of recreation to which cards are devoted—that of

ands the long list of recreation to which cards are devoted—that of building houses.

This is done wherever cards are known. The thoughtless gamester does it involuntarily as he trifles with the bits of pasteboard; the half-ruined roué does it as he sits with his elbows on the table, and, cursing his luck, begins half superstitiously to try, as by an augury of fortune, how many cards he can pile, and, as his trembling fingers add another and another, bets with himself upon the result. The funny man does it when the round game is at an end, and he is waiting to remember a celebrated conjuring trick by which he is waiting to remember a celebrated conjuring trick by which he may win honour amongst the company; and children who are tired of beggar-ray-neighbour find better fun in balancing those frail structures which are, alas! as illustrative of human hopes and intentions as the games are of human customs and passions.

In the group depicted by the Artist the varying expressions on ose childish faces seem to denote a dim consciousness of this lesson of the cards. With what anxiety they watch the fingers of the skilfal builder! how their interest culminates till the needlework is dropped from the knee, and the creak of a chair is dreaded lest it should interrupt the operation at the very moment of success! Truly in this simple but effective and natural picture the artist has suggested a lesson of wide application, for we are all more intent on our frail "card houses" than upon more solid structures,

THE NEW ROUTE THROUGH ST. JAMES'S PARK.—The new road from the Houses of Parliament to Buckingham Palace, along Birdcage-walk, now in course of formation under the direction of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, is advancing rapidly towards completion. The portion set apart for a carriage thoroughfare, to be added to the old causeway, is already finished, and on Monday last was rendered accessible to the passage of vehicles. The other alley, under the shade of the trees, reserved for the use of equestrians, is in a very forward state of preparation. The stonework for the fixing of the iron fence is laid throughout the length of the route, and a considerable extent of rails has been placed in position. From the large number of workmen employed it is apparent that this judicious alteration for the public convenience will shortly be effected.

Literature.

Lion-hearted. By the Author of "The Gambler's Wife," &c. 2 vols. Sampson Low and Co.

Without trenching on the full story contained in these two volumes, a brief summary is necessary in order to show that the principal character, "the lion-hearted" heroine, is a strong-minded woman. Gwendoline Lawson is "a selfish uncle's ward." The uncle, who is a lawyer, knows the use of money, and, wishing to their sentral of Gwendoline's lawyer for time for numbers of speciments. woman. Gwendoline Lawson is "a selfish uncle's ward." The uncle, who is a lawyer, knows the use of money, and, wishing to obtain control of Gwendoline's large fortune for purposes of speculation, he is desirous of effecting a match between her and his own son, Jasper. They are both about the same age, and, on her sixteenth birthday, the wicked old uncle drugs the young girl's breakfast coffee, and hurries her off to church, marrying her there and then, whilst in a state of semi-unconsciousness, to Jasper, who has been led to believe that she was as "ready" as ever was Mr. Dickens's "Barkis." On recovery, she is indignant, and departs, seeking her own fortunes in a school, and, for the sake of her father's memory, taking no steps against her uncle. She grows up strong and powerful, and, when twenty-one years of age, is rich and independent. She is full of woman's rights, and so forth; but generally devotes herself to guarding a poor, weak, and sickly school-friend, Miss Bona Lynde, Bona also happens to have a neat little fortune, and these two strong and weak minded women agree to live for a time on the coast of Devonshire. Here, instead of living in their contemplated seclusion, they fall in with the Rev. Ambrose Fielden, a jovial, black-sheep parson; and a Count Paoli, who represents himself as a man of fortune, and immediately lays siege to Miss Lynde. Miss Lynde, however, falls in love with the clergyman, whose wife is living with him; but yet she marries the Italian Count, although all the other characters strongly object, and Gwendoline herself is really remeant against the marriage. The fact is, the Count says living with him; but yet she marries the Italian Count, although all the other characters strongly object, and Gwendoline herself is really rampant against the marriage. The fact is, the Count says he is "everybody" at Malta, and that if they will all go there he can procure some brilliant chaplaincy for the Rev. Mr. Fielden. So Bona Lynde marries the Count for the sake of the parson. The Count obtains possession of all his wife's wealth; takes her alone to Malta, and the others have only time to get there to see her die of the Count's brutality—the Count proving to be simply a common Maltese ruffian. After some few years' absence from the actual world, in some kind of conventual condition, Gwendoline—whose mock husband is by this time dead—marries a worthy young fellow, mock husband is by this time dead—marries a worthy young fellow, named Campbell, who is introduced into the book for that especial purpose. The remaining characters do well, and "Lion hearted" is finished.

purpose. The remaining characters do well, and "Lion hearted" is finished.

A minute analysis of this novel might be amusing, but the difficulties would be great. The author's notion of law is perplexing; and her idea of the weakness and the strength of human nature most embarrassing. Her strange characters must be the result of a strong imagination; for anybody would be safe in averring that they are not drawn from life; and, although the author is constantly lamenting that the story should be really true, the device is easily detected and the invention betrayed. The book may be considered in the light of "A Woman's Thoughts About Woman." Throughout woman is applauded and man abused; but the instances given deserve equal abuse all round. What will women think of their defender after this scene? Mrs. Fielden, a dreadfully weak body, and Gwendoline are trying to persuade Bona from marrying the Count:—"Oh! Miss Lynde, if you had but seen him just now," said Mrs. Fielden, "abusing us all for trying to prevent your marriage, and actually taking up a knife to threaten my husband and myself." To which the young lady, who wants to marry the Count, replies:—"I cannot help it—I cannot help it. He is a foreigner: all foreigners are passionate. And he is jealous, as is but natural; is jealous of—of your husband, because he knows—he thinks—I love him! And it is true! I do—I do love him! more than all the world besides!" All this Mrs. Fielden accepts without a murmur; but, after a time, Gwendoline says:—"Bona, though this enthusiastic devotion which you profess in Mr. Fielden's cause—nay, the affection which, in a somewhat unmaidenly manner, you have declared in the very presence of his wife—is not what I can in any way countenance or approve; yet, being unwilling"——&c. Is this an actual extract from the world in which we live? So much for the women. For the men, we will take the Christian charity and general common-sense of the Rev. Mr. Gibson, Rector of Seacombe, where the Italian Count has managed to we live? So much for the women. For the men, we will take the Christian charity and general common-sense of the Rev. Mr. Gibson, Rector of Seacombe, where the Italian Count has managed to make so much misery. His Reverence said "he should forbid Mrs. Tarrant, at the post-office, on pain of his serious displeasure, to let her bed-room again to any kind of foreigner." We agree with the author, "that it is a pity, indeed, that 'Lion-hearted' should be a true story."

Poems. By WILLIAM FRANK SMITH. Smith, Elder, and Co. This is amongst the latest of those amiable little volumes which may console themselves for possible public neglect by the certainty may console themselves for possible public neglect by the certainty of private favour. There never existed a cur so ugly as not to be somebody's pet; and surely there is no volume of verse so despised, and neglected, and acquainted with grief as not to have lightened up, at all events, more than one pair of eyes. Mr. Smith's volume will have a fate less unsatisfactory than usual. He is ambitious, and has contrived to escape being ridiculous. The book cannot go far, but where it goes some of its pages will be read with pleasure. It cannot go far, because it is not interesting. The heroes of the "Trilogy" are well conceived, but they want the vitality which distinguishes the "Stylites" of Tennyson. The "Antiques" are amongst the best; the ballads are indifferent and dull. Mr. Smith is capricious in his metres and in his rhymes, and it is impossible not to see that the poet has been fit, non unscitur. But it is unpleasant to say even as much as that in face of the fact that verse writing, if not always a triumph, is at worst but an amiable verse writing, if not always a triumph, is at worst but an amiable weakness Everybody should write verses if they can write as good as these; but they must not be surprised at critics not going down on their knees, or at the public spending their five shillings on some unpossessed poet of acknowledged reputation. A few lines will show Mr. Smith's "strength and sweetness" in a descriptive passage in

Half conscious of her life she lay, and oft
The picture, dreamlike, seemed to fade and pass:
A long, low isle, with osier-stems grown o'er,
And willows gleaming in the summer light,
Lay scarce a spear's length from the wooded shore,
And hid the broader current from her sight;
But through the entrance of the narrow stream,
Beneath a leafy archway broad and high,
Like burnished steel she saw the river gleam,
A still clear mirror for the cloudless sky,
A trenulous vapour fills the air, and gave
A seeming motion to the forms of things;
A myriad day-flies hovered o'er the wave
With ceaseless murmur of untiring wings;
And down the vista sailed a stately swan, With ceaseless murmur of untiring wings; And down the vista sailed a stately swan, With proudly-arching neck; his yellow bill Lay nestled in the soft and ruffled down That clothed his breast, snow white, but still More purely white his half-furled pinions fair Shone in the sun. So Leda from her dream Half rose in wonder at his beauty rare And cast a flow'ret towards him in the stream; And near and nearor sailed the stately swan With such slow motion scarce he seemed to move, And left unbroken, as he floated on.

The mirrored picture of the trees above.

Our Common Insects. First Steps to Entomology. By Mrs. E. W. Cox. Hardwicke.

As it is confidently asserted that there are no less than 400,000 distinct species of insects, it cannot be expected that this little volume of 120 pages can quite exhaust the subject. Wisely enough, Mrs. Cox has confined her attention almost to those insects which we (more or less) see daily and feel nightly. They are divided into eight orders, according to the style of wings, and a separate chapter is devoted to each; whilst a dozen chapters on kindred matters

make up quite as useful a volume as it modestly professes to be. Conspicuously interesting for the young student will be a few "things not generally known," which will have the effect of clearing off some ridiculous and unwholesome prejudices. Insects have their uses in nature, and deserve no more than small birds to become the victims of a general destruction.

Writing maketh an exact man," says Lord Bacon, who scarcely "Writing maketh an exact man," says Lord Bacon, who scarcely contemplated womankind seriously taking to pen-and-ink. Here is a feminine instance which is anything but exact. Mrs. Cox says, "The most remarkable adaptation of form to function is in few cases more beautifully manifested than in the formation of insects' legs;" and "The mouth is always adapted to the insect's mode of feeding." Now, in exact writing, it is exactly the reverse. The function or mode must be dependent upon the form, not the form be adapted to the function. As a matter of course, the fly walks and eats in a certain manner, because there is no other manner open to him. The same with man, and the same with the tirer. open to him. The same with man, and the same with the tiger.

The English and Australian Cookery-book—Cookery for the Many, as well as for the "Upper Tin Thousand." By an Australian Aristologist. Sampson Low and Co.

Boswell's Johnson supplies a good anecdote, which seems made for our present purpose. When Goldsmith was writing the "Animated Nature," somebody doubted a story told to the effect that certain animals could not endure the smell of blood; whereupon Thrale said that, if he pleased, the experiment might be tried in the yard of his brewhouse. But Johnson said, "Why, no!" and suggested that if one story were tried all deserved to be tried, which, of course, would be utterly impossible, for fifty reasons. In the same way, the difficulty of testing this new cookery-book was soon manifest; easy would be utterly impossible, for fifty reasons. In the same way, the difficulty of testing this new cookery-book was soon manifest; easy enough to dress beef and mutton with the many variations laid down; and we might have lived on experiments with the English portion alone until long after the book itself was "out of print," But how about the Australian portion? There is no such thing as a kangaroo or a wambat handy; and it would be cruel to kill a whole animal just for one poor meal. As for fish, doubtless a Tasmanian trumpeter is good, but "first catch" your trumpeter. And so we have not tried this book; but a look through it is sufficient to show that it has many good qualities. It is more literary than such literature usually is, and every page abounds with choice and good-hnmoured anecdote and quotation. The only fault apparent is that some parts cannot fail to be useless in England, whatever may be the value of all at the Antipodes. The book is well worth a close inspection before a final decision in favour of a culinary mentor be made.

TWO JUVENILE BOOKS.

The Ladies of Polearrow. A Tale of Cornish Coast Life. By Mrs. W. REYNOLDS LLOYD.

Waggie and Wattie; or, Nothing in Vain. By S. T. C. Seeley and Co.

We need not tell our readers what class of book is likely to be published by Messrs. Seeley and Co. These are favourable specimens of children's literature, and can be recommended. Both "S. T. C." and Mrs. Reynolds Lloyd could do better if they were less hampered than they (more or less unconsciously) are by their "back-boards" and "monitors." The ladies have read Cowper, and will understand! But the stories are both of them very nice, and the authors do not now appear in print with success for the first

JACQUES JASMIN.

JACQUES JASMIN.

JACQUES JASMIN, called in his native tongue Jaquose Jansemin—the Burns of France—the famous Languedoc troubadour, died on the 6th index Longfellow styled him once "the representative of the heart of the people-one of those happy bards who are born with their mouths full of birds." He was born, in 1798, at Agen, in the department of the Lot-t-Garonne. His grandfather was a beggar, and his father a tailor. He was by some chance introduced to a priest, who educated him; but destiny made him a barber; and on a bright blue flag, bordered with gold, in crossing the street near the entrance of the Promenade du Gravier, at Agen, might, till a few days back, be read the words, "Jasmin, coffeur." This hairdresser, whose poetical recitations were worth all the talk of the whole of his fraternity, who never refused to perform the usual duties of his trade, and never denied his humble origin, received, in his time, a laurel crown of gold from St. Clemence Isaure, Toulouse; a golden cup from Auch; a gold watch, chain, and seals from Louis Philippe; an emerald ring, once worn by the King's lamented heir, the Duke of Orleans; and personal compliments from Ambassadors, great Lords, and little Misses.

Jasmin began his poetical career (1825) by a poem called "Mi cal Mouri" (I must Die), which proved him to be an easy and lively versifier. In 1835 appeared "Los Papillotos" (The Curlappers); and in 1836 the famous "L'Abuglo de Castel-Cuillé" (The Blind Girl of Castel-Cuillé), the history of a girl abandoned by her lover on her being struck blind—highly eulogisce by the great French publicist, M. de Saint Beuve. Longfellow translated this beautiful poem, which is to be found in his works, with a playful preface:—

Only the Lowland tongue of Scotland might
Reheare this little tragedy aright;

Only the Lowland tongue of Scotland might
Rehearse this little tragedy aright;
Let me attempt it with an English quill,
And take, O reader, for the deed the will.
Only Burns could have written such a poem—except Jasmin; such was
Longfellow's opinion. Nothing can be more touching than Longfellew's
translation to those who do not know the still more touching original of
Jasmin.

Captain Semmes's Departure on a new torching than Longfellow's translation to those who do not know the still more touching original of Jasmin.

In 1840 Jasmin went to Paris to recite his poems, and he obtained—it is understood, through the late Duchess of Orleans—a pension of a thousand francs from M. de Salvandy, then Minister of the Interior. He also received shortly afterwards the Cross of the Legion of Honour, but declined to accept any employment which would take him away from his "Sweet South" and his hairdressing business. He travelled from town to town of the south reciting his poetry like an ancient troubadour. "I am indeed a troubadour, he once said, in the innocence of his heart, "but I am far beyond them all; they were but beginners; they never composed a poem like my 'Franconnetto.'" This poem was produded in 1840; "Martha la Folle," in 1841; "Les Deux Frères Jumeaux," in 1845; "La Semaine d'un File," in 1849. This latter was a remarkable poem. Then we have "Ma Vigno" (My Vine), a letter to Mdme. Louis Veill at Paris, in which the poet charmingly describes his birde, his flowers, his fruit, &c., and, in the most naïve manner, confesses that, whereas in his youth he had stolen much fruit, he, by way of repentance, now allowed himself to be robbed.

Jasmin was a great reciter—an improvisatore of passionate gestures and extraordinary play of feature—passing in an instant from Rachel to Dejazet. This "short, stout, dark-haired man, with large bright eyes" and coarse flugers, receiting his "Papillotos" in the Languedoc dialect before the great ladies of the Fanbourg St. Germain, must have been a curious sight. "I am accused of vanity," he once exclaimed; "but I am a child of nature, and cannot conceal my feelings." Jasmin was, in short, a vain man, full of southern passionateness of a somewhat childish character; but he was a kind-hearted, worthy man, who never disclaimed his origin, but whose pride it was to have been able to support his parents; who was never above "frizzling hair," as was said of hi

CAPTAIN SEMMES'S DEPARTURE ON A NEW CRUISE.—Captain Semmes has again left Liverpool on a cruising expedition. On Sunday last the barque Laurel, 296 tons, left the Mersey ostensibly for Matamaros, but in reality bound for Havannah vià Nasau. Her cargo was of a most miscellaneous nature, comprising several heavy guns, a large number of cases of ammunition, chests of clothing, shoes, leather in bulk, and drugs. The Laurel is commanded by Captain J. F. Ramsay, a gentleman not unknown in blockading "circles," and Captain Semmes was on board. It is stated that a new steamer which was lying at Madeira on the 3rd ult. would meet the Laurel and receive from the latter vessel her stores, guns, &c. The name of the steamer lying at Madeira is the Ranger, but whether she will continue this name when she hoists the Palmetto flag is doubtful. Captain Semmes took with him eight of the officers of the Alabama, and 100 men, many of whom, it is understood, sevred with him on board that vessel.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT LONDON-RHOGE RULWAY TERMINUS—An

t is understood, served with him on board that vessel.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT LONDON-BRIDGE RAILWAY TERMINUS.—An inquest was held on Monday on two men who were killed at the London end of the London and Brigaton Railway while engaged in posting up bills on the vall. It appeared that the men, or at any rate one of them, was on a ladder ngaged in posting the bills when the train came past, and that the foot of he ladder was necessarily placed so near the rail—the space being very harrow at that part—that the ladder was knocked down, and both men were cilled. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," at the same time ecommending that more caution should be used in posting bills at the tation.

OUR FEUILLETON.

ABOUT DUELLING.

III. FEMALE DUELLISTS.

In ancient Germany, the classic land of the duel, women were not hold free from the common law which obliged injured persons to average their own wrongs. Every woman challenged by a man to avenge their own wrongs. Every woman challenged by a man was obliged to fight. An ingenious expedient had, however, been thought of, which, to some extent, neutralised the chances of the combatants. The man was placed in a hole dug in the ground esticiently deep to admit about half his body; but this custom was never accepted in the countries invaded by the German tribes on the contrary, all the laws of the Middle Ages excluded women from the Champs Clos, though they granted them the privilege of fighting

Nevertheless, in Louis XIV's reign several women made their appearance in the arena. One of the first instances of the kind is that mentioned by Guy Patin, in which two ladies of the Courtafter duelling had been expressly forbidden—fought with pistols. When the King heard of it he said, with a smile, that he had only to bidden duels between men.

Maine. de Villedien speaks of a duel with swords which took place between Henriette Silvie de Molière and another lady. Both were dressed in men's clothes.

In 1763 (says Mdme. Dunoyer, in one of her letters) Nathalie B., In 1763 (says name, runoyer, in one of her letters) Nathalie B., happening to meet with a lady of high birth against whom she had some cause of complaint, said such sharp things to her that the lady, who was not of a very patient disposition, after making some severe remarks in reply, three a candlestick at her head. The next evening the two enemies met in a garden, sword in hand, and at once commenced fighring. In the heat of the combat they were unconscious of the wounds which each had received, but when they were disarmed and saw the blood flowing they fainted away. They were carried to their respective homes, when it was found that one lady had received a thrust in the left side and the other one in

They were carried to their respective homes, when it was found that one lady had received a thrust in the left side and the other one in the legs.

During this period, then, the duel was by no means the exclusive privilege of men. But it must be admitted that the ladies who turned their attention to duelling seldom met with great success in that line. In the example cited by Mdme. Dunoyer they seem to have been wanting in some of the most essential qualities of the duellist. This, however, cannot be said of the celebrated actress, Mdlle. de Maupin. This extraordinary woman fenced with the greatest skill; a talent for which she was indebted to a fencingnaster, whose acquaintance she had made at Paris. Her adventures are innumerable and, we might add, incredible, but that they are confirmed by all the contemporary authors. We are told, for instance, that on one occasion at a ball she insulted a lady very grossly. Three cavaliers, who accompanied the latter, wished to put a stop to her impertinence; upon which she challenged them, forced them to go out with her, and killed them all three. After this feat, she returned very quietly to the ball-room. The King pardoned Mdlle, de Maupin in consideration of her sex.

Saintfoix, in his "Essays on Paris," speaks of a Mdlle. Durieux who fought in the open street with a man named Antinotti; and every one has heard of the famous duel with pistols which took place, under the Regency, between the Marquise de Neele and the Countess de Polignac, for the sake of the Duke de Richelieu.

One of the greatest duellists of the eighteenth century was the telebrated Chevalier or Chevalière d'Eon. He or she was born at Tonnère, in October, 1728, and was successively an advocate, one of the Royal censors, a political writer, a captain of dragoons, a diplomatist, and a fencing-master. It was in the last capacity that the Chevalier was chiefly known in England, where he lived for many vears. He died in 1810, at the age of seventy-nine. The most contaction of the looky, which was that of a

whiters, is still undecided, the fact being apparently but little known that an English surgeon made a post-mortem examination of the body, which was that of a man. However, D'Eon passed the greater part of his life in women's clothes, as Mdlle, de Maupin passed all hers in those of a man. The Chevalier was one of the greatest fencers of his time. The fullest account which has ever appeared of the Chevalier, his circumstances, and general life, is that given by M. de Lomenie, in his work on Beaumarchais, who on this subject had an interesting interview with d'Eon in London. The author of "The Marriage of Figaro" was so fully convinced that "Mdlle." d'Eon was a woman that he actually made love to her, or at least addressed to her some of those compliments which, in the eminion of a Frenchman, are always acceptable to a which, in the opinion of a Frenchman, are always acceptable to a perion of the other sex. Indeed, it was difficult which to accept of two equally extraordinary alternatives. It was strange that Mdlle, d'Eon should have served in the diagoons through several campaigns, and equally astonishing that M. d'Eon, Captain of Horse, should adopt the clothes of a woman.

D Eon's great antagonist in fencing, though they never fought accepts was the Characteristic de St. George St. George was the

Deans great antagonist in teneing, though they never fought in termest, was the Chevalier de St. George. St. George was the sen of a negress of Guadaloupe and of M. de Boulogne, the Farmer General. His father, when he was still a boy, had him taught fencing by the celebrated Laboissière, and at the age of fifteen he was a match for the best swordsman of the day. In spite of his great success in the world of fashion, St. George suffered creasionally from the clear evidence of his bitth presented by his lair and complexion. After having them seem successively grown of the creasionally from the clear evidence of his birth presented by his hair and complexion. After having been successively groom of the chamber to Mdme, de Maintenon and captain of the Duke de Chartres' guard, St. George, in 1776, presented himself, at the head of a company of capitalists, as a candidate for the direction of the Opera. But the actresses (Mdlles. Arnould, Rosalie, Guimard) lost no time in addressing a placet to the Queen expressing to her that their honour and privileges would not allow them to be under the direction of a man of colour. It is thought that therefusal received by St. George did much towards rendering him a resolutionist; and the direction of a man of colour. It is thought that therefusal received by St. George did much towards rendering him a revolutionist; and from that time he mixed himself up with all the intrigues of the period. Sent to Tournai in 1791, with a secret mission from the Duke of Orleans to the emigrants who were assembled there, he was very ladly received by them. He was not allowed to sit down at any of the tables d'hôte, and the commandant of the town went so far as to forbid him to appear in public. The next year he raised at his own expense a regiment of light cavalry, which he commanded in the army of Dumouriez, although he had denounced this General to the Convention. He was arrested himself a short time afterwards and only owed his deliverance to the events of the ninth Thermider and the downfall of Robespièrre. After leading a most varied, and for the most part brilliant, existence, St. George died in obscurity and poverty, June 12, 1799, at the age of fifty-

this skill in arms of every kind can scarcely be imagined. One of his least extraordinary feats consisted in hitting two crown pieces thrown into the air at the same moment with two different pistols. lie excelled in music, and cultivated all arts with success. He had also moral qualities which will not allow him to be classed with the original production. with the ordinary professional duellists; he was of a mild, amiable, generous disposition, and performed numerous acts of benevolence. Moreover, he never presumed upon his extraordinary skill, which would have made him the most dangerous, if he had not been the most generous, of adversaries.

he st generous, of adversaries. St. George was intimately acquainted with the Chevalier d'Eon, and the two most celebrated fencers of the period often met in public at 'assaults," which attracted the whole of Paris. On these occared to the 'Chevalière' d'Eon, as that person thought fit to call linself, appeared, as usual, in women's clothes, wearing at the same time the cross which he had gained by his service in the cavalry.

We hear of no other duels between women until 1827, when s hady in Châteauroux, indignant that her husband refused to seek satisfaction for a blow he had received, presented herself in his place on the ground, and wounded her adversary in the arm. This place on the ground, and wounded her adversary in the arm.

duel was fought with swords.

In May, 1828, a duel with pistols was fought at Paris between a

In May, 1828, a duel with pistols was fought at Paris between a young lady and a member of the body guard. The young lady sent the challenge, fixed the place of meeting, and had the choice of aims. Two shots were exchanged, but without result, in consequence of the precautions taken by the seconds in loading the pistols. The young lady, who was not aware of this deception, fired first with the greatest coolness, and then with equal tranquillity received the fire of her adversary; but the latter, after pretending for an instant to take aim in order to test the lady's intrepidity, fired in the air as a sign of reconciliation.

In the same month another duel took place, in the neighbourhood of Strasburg, between two ladies—one French, the other German both violently in love with a young painter. At first the German insisted on fighting at two paces; but the French woman agreed with the seconds in demanding a distance of twenty-five paces. The duel was fought at the latter distance, but neither of the shost took effect. The German wished to recommence, and to continue until one of them was killed; but the seconds would not hear of such a thing. However, they had great difficulty in disarming her, and they were unable to induce her to agree to the usual reconciliation.

Occasionally in the present day we meet with a mysterious news.

Occasionally in the present day we meet with a mysterious news paper paragraph stating that two well-known actresses have had a duel in the Bois de Boulogne or at Vincennes; but as the names of the ladies are never published, we are at liberty to suppose that the affair is altogether an invention. Women are still the causes of duels between others, but they no longer fight duels themselves.

IV. DUELS OF ALL KINDS.

It has been remarked that as duels became more and more rare they at the same time lost much of their gravity and importance, and in some instances challenges were treated as jokes. Thus Cagliostro, having received a cartel from a physician whom he had called a charlatan, imitated the expedient invented by the Marquis de Rivarolles. Pretending that a medical quarrel ought to be decided in a medical style, he proposed to his adversary that they should swallow two pills, of which one should be poisoned and the other innocuous. Of course, the proposition was not accepted, and the duel fell to the ground.

At another time, a young man from the provinces, being at a

At another time, a young man from the provinces, being at a ball at the Court, was the object of some jokes in connection with his original mode of dancing. "Sir," said he, proudly, to one of his satirisers, "if I dance badly, I fight well." "Then fight, but don't

satirisers, "if I dance badly, I fight well." "Then fight, but don't dance," was the reply.

M. de Malssaigne, an officer in the French Guard, had many duels. One day he had such a violent quarrel with another officer that they resolved to fight at once in the room where they were. After some passes, M. de Malssaigne's adversary pressed him hard, and at last ran his sword through the right side of his neck and nailed him to the door. "Very good," said Malssaigne, "but I don't see how you are to get out of the room."

The Marquis de Sinteniac, a Breton nobleman, was present one evening at the Comédie Francaise, and remained in the coulisse.

The Marquis de Sinteniac, a Breton nobleman, was present one evening at the Comédie Française, and remained in the coulisse, according to the fashion of the period. The pit, considering he made himself too conspicuous, cried out during the entracte, "Announce the piece, you in the grey coat; the piece for to-morrow night!" M. de Sinteniac advanced gravely to the footlights, made alow bow, which at once produced silence, and said, in a loud voice, "Gentlemen. I shall have the honour to present to you to-morrow—the insolence of the pit corrected, in as many acts as you choose. The author lives at No.—,—street." He then retired, with an air of great respect, to the place he had occupied before, the audience applauding him enthusiastically. The Marquis remained at home

air of great respect, to the place he had occupied before, the audience applauding him enthusiastically. The Marquis remained at home the whole of the next day, but no one accepted his challenge.

When the French Revolution broke out, one of the first acts of the Republic was to suppress the tribunal of the point of honour. This was, in fact, equivalent to a repeal of all the edicts against duelling: and every one, however humble his rank or birth, hastened to enjoy a privilege which until that time had been restricted to persons of birth or of good position. The establishment of the National Guard had also much effect in awakening military ardour and as there were all sorts of grievances to avenge and animosity to gratify, duels became very numerous. At last, the evil became so terrible that the municipality of Paris was obliged to interfere and to depute the Mayor Bailly to address the Assembly on the subject. But the Assembly had other things to attend to, and it was not until some time afterwards that there was any fresh legislation on the subject. In the meanwhile there were some eminent men who had sufficient moral courage to disregard the prejudice which required every affront to be followed inevitably by a duel. Mirabeau received scores of challenges in the Assembly, but disregarded them all. One day Cazales, interrupting him, said, by a duel. Mirabeau received scores of challenges in the Assembly, but disregarded them all. One day Cazales, interrupting him, said, 'M. de Mirabeau, you are a chatterer, and that is all.' "M le President," replied Mirabeau, coldly, "tell M. de Cazales, who calls me a chatterer, to hold his tongue." Another time M. de Guilhermy called out, "Mirabeau is a scoundrel and an assassin." Mirabeau is a vagabond," repeated MM. de Lautree and D'Ambly. The orator made no replyato insulting observations; but when his enemies deliberately challenged him to fight he was in the habit of putting them off until the end of the Session, and gave them a number, that each might come in his proper turn. Hence the accusation of cowardice brought against Mirabeau by his political antagonists; but Mirabeau had given proofs of courage in his youth, and the duel which he fought at the age of eighteen with the Baron de Villeneuve, and his subsequent one with the Count de Gallifet, proved that he was by no means deficient in personal provess. personal prowess.

personal prowess.

Camille Desmoulins also refused several challenges, and neither could he be considered a coward; but he reserved his life for more important interests, and every one knows how nobly he behaved when the day came for him to lay it down.

Although duels have been principally confined to the nobility, princes have sometimes fought, though kings have never gone beyond sending challenges. Since the cartel sent by Peter IV., King of Aragon, to Peter the Cruel, King of Castile, in 1358, more than twelve Royal challenges have been sent. The most celebrated of these was that addressed by Francis I. to Charles V., which, like the others, was not accepted.

these was that addressed by Francis I. to Charles V., which have the others, was not accepted.

The Emperor Paul of Russia, semi-lunatic as he was, had occasionally periods of remarkable lucidity. During one of these he restricted the forced labour of the serfs to three days in the week; and on another occasion, when Russia was on the point of joining in the general war, he proposed that, as the question at issue interested the Sovereigns and not the nations of Europe, the former, each attended by his Prime Minister, should meet and settle the

points at issue by personal encounter.

Napoleon received a challenge from the King of Sweden. He replied that he was willing to send the first fencing-ma replied that he was wining to send the first fencing-inaster of one of his regiments to Stockholm, with whom, he said, the King could carry out his fancy much better than with him. Napoleon was also challenged by Sir Sydney Smith, in consequence of an "order of the day" in which General Bonaparte spoke of the English Commander as a madman. Napoleon sent word to Sir Sydney that he would not fight unless Marlborough could rise from the dead to meet him.

When the monarchy was restored in France, in 1815, the duel assumed a political character, and numerous collisions took place between the ex-officers of the Imperial army and the young nobility who surrounded the throne. One of the most celebrated duels of this kind was that which was fought in 1817, between Colonel Barbier-Dufey and the Count de Saint Maurice, Lieutenant in the Body-guard, who was obliged by his own Captain, the Prince de Poix, to accept the challenge. M. de Saint Maurice was

Several duels were also fought between deputies and those who considered themselves to have been insulted by their speeches. Thus General Foy had to fight M. de Cordey in consequence of some remarks on the subject of the emigration of the French nobility. M. Adam de la Pomeraye had also to answer to

General La Fond for some observations concerning the Imperial army. No serious consequences ensued in either case. On another eccasion Benjamin Constant, at the termination of a violent discussion, felt called upon to challenge Count Forbin des Issarts. The author of "Adolphe" was at that time in such bad health that he was mobiled to story! we and he accordingly fixed from an army. he was unable to stand up, and he accordingly fired from an arm-

With the liberty of the press in France arose a number of literary duels, some produced by newspaper articles, and some by mere general reflections in poems. One of the most extraordinary of these general reflections in poems. One of the most extraordinary of these meetings was that which took place between M. de Lamartine and Colonel Peps, who demanded satisfaction from the French poet on account of some lines in the "Meditations" on the subject of Italy's decadence and enslaved condition. The duel was fought with swords, and M. de Lamartine was wounded in the arm. Nearly every public writer of eminence in France during this period became concerned in a duel. Alexandre Dumas, in his "Memoirs," has given a long account of his own exploits in this line; and English newspaper-readers must still remember the notoricty given to certain duels between members of the French press by the trial of M. Beauvallon.

duels between members of the French press by the trial of M. Beauvallon.

The most lamentable of all these affairs was that of M. de Girardin and Armand Carrel. The latter writer was the hope of the Liberal party in France. After Louis Phillippe had several times violated the law by arresting newspaper editors without previously bringing them to trial, Armand Carrel wrote a most vigorous and daring article against the illegality of these acts, and ended by defying the Government to send its shirri to arrest him. He threatened distinctly to repel force by force, and added that the death of one honest, independent man might have an effect on the public mind which the Ministers were by no means prepared for. Carrel was tried and imprisoned for the article; but the Government took his advice, and proceeded against him according to the forms prescribed by law. When Emile de Girardin first published the Presse at three sous a number, the editors of the high-priced journals attacked him violently and unscrupulously. Armand Carrel, above all, maintained that it was impossible to carry on a journal at so low a price, and hinted that the proprietor must be subsidised by the Government or some political party. He at the same time raked up many particulars of M. de Girardin's previous life, which had certainly became a speculative one. At last the editor of the new paper became so irritated, and it was so evidently impossible for him to continue his occupation in the midst of incessant personal attacks, that there was nothing left to him but to challenge M. Carrel, his principal and most illustrious assailant. He called upon him, and, after some conversation, the editor of the National is reported to have said to the editor of the Presse,

"You clearly wish to fight a duel with me!"

"A duel with you," said M. de Girardin, in a complimentary tone, "would for me be a piece of good fortune."

"A duel with you," said M. de Girardin, in France, and the most honourable and high-minded of French journalists was shot through the Beauvallon.
The most lamentable of all these affairs was that of M. de Girardin

THE LATE EXPLOSION NEAR ERITH.

THE LATE EXPLOSION NEAR ERITH.

Fragments of the mutilated and mangled remains of persons who perished in the late explosion continue to be picked up among the ruius. Several of these relies, blackened and charred, have been found since the inquest was opened at Belvedere, and taken to a shed behind the hotel there. They appear to be beyond identification, if, indeed, that were desirable under circumstances so revolting. It is now certain that eleven persons in all perished in the catastrophe. Of these the bodies of five have been found and two men named York and Wright, labourers employed about the magazine of Messrs. Hall. The deaths of the young Italian, Angelo Morandi, who received mortal injuries in the crowd at the Erith railway station, and of a girl, named Elizabeth Osborn, in (ing's Hospital, add two more to the number. The case of the Yorks is very lamentable. Father and son (a boy of thirteen) were killed in the explosion; a younger boy of six or eight, now an orphan, lies in a precarious condition at Belvedere; and the mother and a little girl, the latter of whom is nearly recovered, are in Guy's Hospital. The bodies of George Rayner, the storekeeper, and of the lad York, have been buried in one grave in the little cemetery attached to the parish church of Erith, hard by the scene of the calamity. Grimes, the master of a Trinity ballast-lighter, who was seriously injured by the explosion, remains at the Yacht Tavern in Erith, in a condition which precludes his removal. He had a narrow escape. He was passing the spot in the lighter at the time of the explosion, with two other men, named Bruce and Clarke. He was steering at the moment, and his two mates were in the hold of the lighter. The effect of the first explosion was to sweep him clear off the barge to a considerable distance, and as he fell in the water fragments of timber and bricks were hurled upon him from the shore by the second and still more appalling one, some of which struck him upon the hip, inflicting a dangerous wound. The shock pros FRAGMENTS of the mutilated and mangled remains of persons who and commanded a volume of the magazines, and saw a great flash of light between the water, which was low at the time, and the embankment. This, he adds, was followed instantaneously by the second and more astounding explosion, and then by a third.

About one hundred navvies in the service of Mr. Webster, the contractor at the outfall sawage works at Crossness-point, have been kept at work backing up the embankment with solid clay at the kept at work backing up the embankment with solid clay at the place where the breach was made by the explosion. From day to day there have been high tides, and often strong winds blowing in that direction, but the work so promptly begun by the navvies and followed up by the sappers and miners from the garrison at Woolwich after the catastrophe has never in the least yielded from the first, and probably when it is finished the breakwater will be stronger at that particular point than all the rest of the embankment, which has lasted for agos.

The Coroner's inquiry into the circumstances attending the explosion was resumed at Erith on Tuesday morning. The evidence of several witnesses who were examined proved conclusively that the explosion began in one of the barges. A fisherman who was rowing a boat on the river distinctly saw the smoke rising up from the barge. Another witness, a ballast-heaver, said that "the light played all about the barge which was abreast the jetty." The inquest was finally adjourned to Tuesday next.

inquest was finally adjourned to Tuesday next,

LORD WODEHOUSE.

The Right Hon. John, third Lord Wodehouse, who has succeeded the Earl of Carlisle as Lord Lieutrnant of Ireland, was born in 1825, and was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1847, taking a first class in classical honours. He had succeeded to the title in the preceding year; and in December, 1852, he accepted the post of Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he held, under Lords Aberdeen and Palmerston, until 1856, when he was appointed Ambassador to St. Petersburg. He returned from Russia in 1858, and in the following year resumed his former post at the Foreign Office, which he resigned in July, 1861, and was not again connected with the Government till the difficulties between Germany and Denmark reached a crisis, when he was sent on a special mission to Copenhagen, ostensibly to congratulate Christian IX. on his accession, but mainly to endeavour to bring about an accommodation LORD WODEHOUSE.



LORD WODEHOUSE, THE NEW LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND .- (FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.)

bishop of Dublin." The prophecy was too bold a one; but perhaps Lord Wodehouse would not be so far out were he to say, "I shall be the last Lord Lieutenant," as it is believed, in quar'ers likely to be well informed on the subject, that next Session the abolition of the office will be proposed. As a part of the arrangement, the office now filled by Sir Robert Peel will be

made one of greater importance than it is now, and the holder will always be a Cabinet Minister. Technically, the Secretary for Ireland is "the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant." so that of course, this title will have to be altered should the viceroyalry become a thing of the past. When Mr. Cardwell was Chief Secretary he had a seat in the Cabinet: but Sir Robert Peel has not; nor is the post usually filled by one of the post usually filled by one of the Ministerial magnates.

THE DANISH SINGERS AT

THE DANISH SINCERS AT M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

WHOEVER first made the charge against the English that they were not a musical people must have lived in a very exceptional period, and certainly never reached the age of threescore years and ten. It is true that cavillers may argue to the effect that they are not themselves musical though they are the cause of a great deal of music in others; but, aparfrom such captious reasonate, that nation must assuredly be devoted to the art which, while it supports its musical festivals is the cathedral towns, can at the same time fill its two largest theatres with delighted listingto concerts which have been successful notwithstanding the "everybody" is supposed to be away from London.

It is true that the name of M. Jullien would itself have been an attraction to the visitors who have filled the promenade and stalls of Her Majesty's Theatre; but he added to the interest of the performances by the introduction of a feature which appealed to national sympathy as well accuriosity. The arrival of the Danish artistes was warmly well comed by an audience who had assembled to listen to their performance on the first night; and the appealed to the street which had assembled to listen to their performance on the first night; and the interest which they created has been sustained until the time

formance on the first night; and the interest which they created has been sustained until the time when the concerts are in their "last week." The Danish Guardband were the first performers, and they were welcomed on their appearance with an enthusias. which must have been very gratifying, since their reception was established the moment the audience caught sight of their dark-blue uniforms, and was confirmed after their performance of the national music which was so effective a part of the enter-

A still more characteristic feature of these concerts, however, is the party of Danish vocalists, in the quaint national costume repre-

the quaint national costume represented in our Engraving. These four individuals have created so strong an impression that they may be regarded as the most attractive "hit" of the season, or rather of the "no season;" and on their first appearance their national songs, accompanied by their national dances, produced such a furore that they would have been demanded a dozen times over had not M. Jullien pleaded the still unfulfilled programme and the fatigue of travellers who had so



THE DANISH VOCALISTS AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

recently been subject to the inconvenience of a long sea-journey. We have already stated our opinion of these vocalists as vocalists, and need not repeat criticism here. That they have been well received is true; but the result, we suspect, is due more to sympathy with their country than to admiration of their musical talent. When M. Jullien is compelled to announce the "very last night," and the Danish vocalists have, perhaps, gone back to their more ordinary occupations, their performances will be remembered with pleasure, and their gay and quaint costume—the women in red skirts and boots, with black boddice, the man in scarlet suit and long white coat—be referred to as one of the most attractive amusements of the autumn "no-season."

white coat—be referred to as one of the most attractive amusements of the autumn "no-season."

STATUE OF FATHER MATHEW AT CORK.

On Monday last the citizens of Cork performed an act the most grateful and gracious that can be performed by a community—erecting an enduring monument to the memory of a fellow-citizen, Father Mathew, whose worth and virtue have shed lustre on that city. The why or the wherefore that Cork has raised a statue to Theobald Mathew none require to be told. His life was devoted, with zeal and uncommon earnestness, to the moral regeneration of his kind. How he worked and how he succeeded are known to all classes of men, and there are very few indeed who will not say 'tis well that his services should be recorded in bronze by the first of Irish sculptors. The report of the proceedings represent the ceremonial as having been in every way most successful and highly honourable to the good people of Cork.

During the day business was entirely suspended; the city was decked in its gayest bunting, and the thousands that took part in the proceedings deported themselves with a propriety and decorum most gratifying, and that powerfully showed that the teachings of the "Apostle of Temperance" had not been forgotten. An imposing procession, having traversed the principal streets of the city, arrived opposite the statue in Patrick-street; and after an inaugural address by the Mayor—Mr. Maguire, M.P.—the statue was unveiled amidst the deafening cheers of the many thousand persons present. No ceremony which has ever taken place in Cork displayed so much pomp combined with elegance as this. The members of the various trades, to the number of five or six thousand, all wore appropriate sashes, badges, or dresses of some kind; and the finished character of their arrangements in the provision of magnificent banners and insignia gave an air of completeness to the whole which rendered it unique in its way, in Cork. Besides the trades, about 5000 other persons—consisting of Oddfellows, Foresters, Temperance Societ



STATUE OF FATHER MATHEW, UNCOVERED AT CORK ON MONDAY LAST .- (J. H. FOLEY, SCULPTOR.)

The artist, Mr. J. H. Foley, has been very happy in the treatment of the pose and drapery. The head is remarkably good. The left hand, which is raised to the breast, holds the medal of the Temperance League. At the back of the right foot is a cross, not easily distinguished as such at the first glance, but on more minute inspection it is discovered rising from some gracefully-curled leaves.

This statue, so well merited and so tastefully executed, will be a lasting memorial, not only of the worth and the labours of the original, but also of the appreciation his countrymen entertain of the services Father Mathew rendered to them, and of the grateful and kindly remembrance in which he is held by his fellow-citizens in Cork, among whom the good priest spent a long life in continual efforts to do good and in the performance of never-tiring acts of self-denial. self-denial.

The public have been made well acquainted with the life of Father Mathew, through the excellent "Life" of the great temperance reformer recently published by Mr. Maguire; and it will be unnecessary to give more than a brief outline of the leading events in

his career.

Theobald Mathew was a native of Tipperary, having been born at Thomastown, five miles west of Cashel, on the 10th of October, 1790. He was of good family, and had aristocratic connections. He presented a striking illustration of the saying that the child is father to the man, being remarkable in his youth for benevolence, gentleness, and piety. Having evinced a desire to become a priest, he entered Maynooth in his seventeenth year; but he was prevented by circumstances from finishing his course in that college. He became, however, a priest of the Order of Capuchins: and, being sent to the friary gentleness, and piety. Having evinced a desire to become a priest, he entered Maynooth in his seventeenth year; but he was prevented by circumstances from finishing his course in that college. He became, however, a priest of the Order of Capuchins; and, being sent to the friary of that order in Kilkenny, he soon became popular and influential in consequence of his ability and earnestness as a preacher. He was removed from that mission to Cork, where he laboured for forty years—nearly to the close of his career—in a place called "the Little Friary," Blackamoor-lane. He had won for himself a position of commanding influence by his unceasing labours in the cause of philanthropy, when his attention was particularly directed to the prevalence of intemperance among the working classes in the south, and the miseries it entailed. There had been a temperance movement in Ulster, conducted by a few Presbyterian ministers, and some members of the Society of Friends gave it their entire support. But it was evident that they could produce little effect among Roman Catholics, who must be moved through their religious feelings, and that could be done only by one of their own priests. It was under these circumstances that a fellow-townsman, Mr. William Martin, pressed upon the Capuchin friar the duty of devoting himself to the temperance cause. After much deliberation, Mr. Mathew conquered the modesty and diffidence of his nature, and entered with his whole heart upon his great mission. The effects he produced excited astonishment and admiration wherever they became known. Not only in the south and west, among Roman Catholics and people of the Celtic race, but among the Saxons of Leinster and the sturdy Presbyterians of Ulster, the marvellous influence of the humble friar was felt. He was also most warmly received in England and Scotland. A reformation unparalleled in modern times was effected through the instrumentality of his preaching and the administration of the temperance pledge. The charm of his goodness, his earnestness



SWEARING IN THE NEW SHERIFFS AT THE GUILDHALL

labours and anxieties were too much for his strength. In 1848 he was smitten with paralysis. Partially recovering, he went to America in the summer of 1849, in order to reclaim and elevate his countrymen in the United States. His mission was successful; but his health gave way again, and he returned to Ireland in 1851, broken down and disabled, but true and brave to the last. He lingered on for five years, and died at his work, on the 8th of December, 1856, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

THE ELECTION OF THE SHERIFFS AT GUILDHALL

THE ELECTION OF THE SHEKIFFS AT GUILDHALL.

THE ceremony of swearing in the new Sheriffs, which has recently been observed at Guildhall is, perhaps, sufficiently respectable, by reason of its antiquity, to be regarded as a public event; and, indeed, the office of Sheriff, although its duties are in our time principally contined to such civic ceremonies as are connected with metropolitan government, was once significant of very considerable authority and of no little experience. It need scarcely be said that the proceedings commence with a rather sumptuous state breakfast, after which the newly-elected Sheriffs, their retiring predecessors in the proceedings commence with a rather sample does sate breakast, after which the newly-elected Sheriffs, their retiring predecessors in office, and a procession of reverend and Corporation dignitaries proceed to the alderman's chamber in the Guildhall, where they are received in state and introduced to the Lord Mayor. Here the cortége is joined by the Under-Sheriffs and the Masters and Wardens of the companies to which the newly-elected dignitaries belong, and the whole party then move to the hustings at the upper end of the ortice is joined by the Under-Sheriffs and the Masters and values of the companies to which the newly-elected dignitaries belong, and the whole party then move to the hustings at the upper end of the Guildhall. Here a large number of the Common Council and other civic authorities are assembled, and, the Common Crier having commanded silence and bidden all who are not liverymen to "depart the hall upon pain of imprisonment," the Town Clerk calls upon the elect gentlemen to come forward to take upon themselves the office of Sheriff. The Sheriffs then advance to the table and make the usual declaration, according to Act of Parliament; after which the Town Clerk administers to them the oath of office and sundry other oaths (for there is much judicial swearing) which we should be sorry to repeat within our present limits. The swearing-in being concluded, the former Sheriffs take off their gold chains of office and place them upon the necks of their successors. The new Sheriffs then receive the congratulations of the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Court of Common Council, and afterwards retire to a room, where they receive from their predecessors the keys of the City prisons, which they return to the several Governors, a ceremony which is of very ancient date, and is known as the "turn over" of the prisoners. It was formerly the custom for the Keepers of Newgate and the two compters to invite, on the evening of the day Newgate and the two compters to invite, on the evening of the day noon which the Sheriffs were sworn into office, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Recorder, and principal civic officers, to the London Coffee-house, to partake of sack and walnuts; but the custom went out when sack was abolished and walnuts could be brought for ten a penny with the option of cracking them where you bought for ten a penny, with the option of cracking them where you

The custom of handing to the Sheriffs the prison keys, however,

The custom of handing to the Sheriffs the prison keys, however, is in itself suggestive of the important duties in connection with their office; and, indeed, the duties of the Sheriffs are so onerous that only gentlemen of some energy and considerable fortune could adequately discharge them, especially as they are greatly concerned in upholding that hospitality for which the City has always been supposed to be famous.

The gentlemen who have just retired from the cares of this position—Mr. Nissen and Mr. Cave—have been very worthy representatives of the civic dignity, which will certainly lose nothing of its prestige by being confided to the new Sheriffs—Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Dakin, and Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Besley. The former of these gentlemen, who comes of a Derbyshire family, was educated at the Grammar School of Knutsford, in Cheshire, and, when quite a youth, came to London to enter the house of Messrs. Bryder and Co., of Abchurch-lane. Soon after his arrival he commenced to take a great interest in the promotion of mechanics' and literary institutions, and was one of the original founders of the well-known institution in Southampton-buildings, where he deliterary institutions, and was one of the original founders of the well-known institution in Southampton-buildings, where he delivered a course of lectures on "Voltaic Electricity as applied to Chemistry." Mr. Dakin was elected to the Common Council in 1842, and during the whole time that he has held the office has been conspicuous for the active part he has taken in promoting works of benevolence and for his untiring industry in the cause of important popular improvements. In 1861 he was elected Alderman for the ward of Candlewick in place of the late Sir George Carrol, after which he relinquished any active part in his private business in order to devote himself more constantly to public duties.

Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Besley is a worthy coadjutor to Mr. Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Besley is a worthy coadjutor to Mr. Dakin; for he was an advocate of progress and popular enlightenment when the word "Badical" was supposed to be a term of reproach, and was freely applied to anybody who ventured to disturb the existing order of things, especially in Exeter, where Mr. Besley was born and apprenticed to his father as a printer and bookseller. As early as 1820 Mr. Besley had come to London, and was concerned, in conjunction with Messrs. Thorowgood, in the management of the Fann-street type foundry, which, from a comparatively insignificant establishment, soon became of very considerable importance, and, principally by his judgment and enterprise, grew into reputation throughout the country for the graceful ornamentation and desirable improvements which were graceful ornamentation and desirable improvements which were then first introduced into the type used for letterpress. In 1852, Mr. Besley accepted the invitation to represent the ward of Aldersgate in the Court of Common Council, and in December, 1861, he accepted the aldermanic gown which became vacant by the death of Sir Peter Laurie, an honour the duties of which he was the more ready to discharge since he had previously disposed of the business which he may be said to have created, and had retired from commercial life.

From the well-known character of both gentlemen, and the respect which they have gained, the new Sherii's come into office with the very cordial wishes of a large and increasing circle of

A CONGRESS OF INNKEEPERS .- Several Continental journals publish the A CONGRESS OF INNEEPERS.—Several Continental journals publish the following paragraph:—"A congress has just met at Brunswick. A congress of Princes? No. Of dipiomatists? No; but a congress of hotel-keepers. Grave and interesting questions were examined. 1, the complaint of foreigners at the high price of breakfast and dinners; 2, the complaints made against the smallness of the bottles; 3, the outcry against the high charge for waxlights; and, 4, the discontent shown at the bad attendance of the servants. What, think you, was the decision come to? That waxlights, dinners, breakfasts, and bottles were all for the best, and that the only complaint attended to should be that about the servants."

dinners, breakfasts, and bottles were all for the best, and that the only complaint attended to should be that about the servants."

THE NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY.—A Turin letter thus describes the leading members of the new Italian Ministry:—"General de la Marmora is too well known for any necessity to recapitulate his title to the high position which he now holds. General Petitti (Minister of War) may be considered his first lieutenant, for he has been constantly with him as Sceretary-General. Under the Ratazzi Ministry General Petitti was chief of the War Department, and all parties have rendered justice to his talents as an organiser. General Petitti is a man of firm and decided character, and of an honesty proof against all seductions. MM. Lanza and Sella (Interior and Finance) are destined to be the civil chiefs of the Ministry. The former is already a Parliamentary veteran. He has formed part of all the Chambers since 1818, after having contributed, as a member of different societies, in the creation of Piedmontees liberty. He was Minister of Public Instruction and of Finance under Count Cavour, and then President of the Chamber, in which he exercised a considerable influence. M. Lanza is a straightforward and laborious man—one who may be called a Puritan without giving to the word any critical acceptation. This is the first time he has been called on to play a leading political part, having been previously charged only with offices of detail. M. Sella is a young man whose public life only dates from 1860. Several civer speeches and a great reputation for intelligence have rapidly raised him to a high position in the political world. He was Minister of Finance in the Ratazzi Cabinet. The task of M. Sella is, perhaps, the most laborious of all, because the situation of the Treasury is critical, although a large allowance must be made for the reports spread through ill-will. M. Jaccil, a Lombard, had altready for a short period occupied the department of Public Works. He is a man much settemed, but one who has

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

It appears that we are to finish October in a most musical manner. Mr. Mellon's concerts came to an end last Saturday. The English Opera Company opens Covent. Garden, this evening, with "Masaniello." M. Jullien's concerts continue until Tuesday next; and on the 24th the direction of Her Majesty's Theatre will be resumed by Mr. Mapleson for a couple of weeks, during which period a series of Italian operatic performances will be given. Her Majesty's Theatre will afterwards pass into the hands of Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison, who, whatever other singers they may engage, have already the nucleus of a good company in Miss Pyne herself, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley. The series of Italian representations will commence with "Faust;" Signor Gardoni. Mr. Santley. Signor Casaboni, Mdlle. Grossi, Mdme. Taccani, and Mdlle. Titiens being included in the cast.

The great musical event, however, of the present autumn will be the experiment about to be made by the English Opera Company. Republican institutions in connection with operatic management are now to be put on their trial. The republic, which the members of the association may be said to form, is, of course, governed by a directing body, and the directors will constitute a sort of oligarchy. It is to be hoped that they will use their power discreetly, in which case they will be about the first directors in a similar position who have ever done so. It is difficult for a single autocratic manager to rule his theatre without favour and without allowing himself to be influenced by his own personal tastes and likings: but as success or failure is, generally speaking, an affair of

autocratic manager to rule his theatre without ravour and without allowing himself to be influenced by his own personal tastes and likings; but as success or failure is, generally speaking, an affair of life and death to him, he ends by making use of his judgment, profiting, at the same time, by the advice of more or less disinterested friends. In the case of a board of directors, however, the danger of greater is the danger of his yielding to the solicitations of impor-tunate acquaintances. A member of an operatic board of directors must be either more or less than a man who would not interest himself on behalf of an interesting débutante; and we may depend upon it there is not one director who has not a protegé, or protegée, of some kind to bring forward. If we knew of one director who was at all likely not to be duly provided on that head, we would ourselves take care that an aspiring but untried singer, or a composer of high but unacknowledged merit, should at once be recommended

to him.

Oddly enough, one of the chief grounds for starting the Opera Company was the alleged fact that the English opera already existing could not be carried on with success in an artistic point of view because it was directed by singers. Miss Pyne could not, of course, do any harm by offering herself an engagement; but it was thought that Mr. Harrison, inasmuch as he played first tenor parts himself, must wish to keep all other first tenors away from the theatre. One would have thought, then, that the first act of the Opera Company would have been to engage Mr. Sims Reeves—the tenor supposed to have been kept away by the jealousy of Mr. Harrison. It so happens, however, that Mr. Harrison has himself, for the second time, offered an engagement to Mr. Sims Reeves, and that Mr. Sims Reeves has this time really accepted it.

But we must not cast an evil eye on the speculations of the Opera Company. If they have not secured the services of the first English tenor, they have at least engaged the first English tenor who ever

tenor, they have at least engaged the first English tenor who ever sang at the Berlin Opera. Great hopes are entertained of Mr. Charles Adams, who appears the first night in the part of Masaniello.

Charles Adams, who appears the first night in the part of Masaniello. The other singing parts in the opera will be assigned to Mdme. Parepa (Elvira), Mr. H. Bond (his first appearance), Mr. Aynsley Cook, Mr. Weiss, &c.; and the dancing part (Fenella) to Mdlle. Rosa Giraud, who is said to come from the "Académie Impériale" of Paris—for which, now that the name has wisely been changed, read "Théâtre Impérial de l'Opera."

The second performances at the Royal English Opera will consist of "Martha" and a divertissement. "Martha," is, of course, no more English than "Masaniello," which is not English at all. But who is it fancies that a National Opera must produce the works of native composers alone, supported by none but native singers? The great thing is, first of all, to have an English produce the works of native composers alone, supported by none but native singers? The great thing is, first of all, to have an English troupe; and this the directors of the Opera Company have certainly obtained. The next thing is to get good works to produce; and this might also, we think, be managed without much trouble. Already some half dozen works by English composers are in the company's hands. The first of them to be produced is Mr. Macfarren's "Helvellyn," which we are assured will be brought out on the 25th. Of the other composers whose works were already accepted, Mr. Hatton stood first on the list until the other day. Now, however, the list does not appear at all.

the list does not appear at all.

The great danger, as we said before, that threatens operatic enterprises directed by companies is favouritism, whether shown to intimate friends or to shareholders holding plenty of shares. If it should ever come to be understood that a composer has only to subscribe for a certain number of shares in order to get an opera brought out, and that if he does not subscribe for them his opera will not be produced at all—then no great harm will have been done, but the end will already be approaching of the much-talked-of

but the end will already be approaching of the much-talked-of opera company.

Mr. Howard Glover has commenced a series of "Musical Festivals," to be given fortnightly, at Drury Lane. At the first entertainment Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony was performed with scenery and dramatic action. We were not present; but we fancy that those who would care for the scenery and dramatic action would not care for the symphony, and that those who care for the symphony could well dispense with the adjuncts which Mr. Glover has fastened on to it. Words could, of course, be written to any portion of Beethoven's symphonies; and a ballet-master could, no doubt, be found to treat them as so much ballet-music and fit dances and postures to them. But this sort of exact interpretation must be fatal to their beauty. The composer of symphonies follows the course of his inspiration without any thought of scenery or attitudes; and if his music is sufficiently impressive and suggestive to throw the listener into a reverie, then this reverie must be rudely dispelled by the groups and tableaux put forward as if to throw the listener into a reverie, then this reverie must be rudely dispelled by the groups and tableaux put forward as if to illustrate the precise meaning of the dream. Some people, however, like poetry better when it is reduced to prose. Illustrated editions of lyric poems find plenty of purchasers for the sake of the pictures; and those who have a taste for sentiment rendered palpable will, no doubt, be pleased with Mr. Glover's pictorial representations of Beethoven's symphonies. At the second "festival" (which takes place this morning), two scenes from Weber's "Der Freischütz," including the famous incantation scene, with modern spectral illusions and effects, will be given. Many of the best singers in London have been engaged for these concerts, including Miss Louisa Pyne, Mdme. Parepa, Mdme. Leibhardt, &c.

The new tenor about to make his appearance at the Royal English Opera, Covent-garden, is, according to a "communication" addressed to the Musical World, a native of Leeds. He quitted England for America when only four years old. When the American war broke out he left, with Richard Mulder, for a tour through the West Indies, and has since sung in Holland, Germany, Hungary, and lastly in Berlin, where he has just finished a most successful engagement at the Royal Opera. His voice, we are told, is a pure tenor, reaching up to C with ease. Mr. Adams is said to be very

tenor, reaching up to C with ease. Mr. Adams is said to be very prepossessing in appearance, and, although still young, thoroughly experienced in his art.

Southwark Bridge Toll-Free.—This structure, with its approaches, was completed and opened in 1819, at a total cost of £660,000. The new bridge could now probably be built for less than half what it then cost, though, on the other hand, there is not the slightest doubt but that the approaches at the present day would cost more than the whole of the original work. It is needless to say that this work has never paid its promoters, who have now, accordingly, offered its use to the City for six months toll-free, trusting, like Sam Slick with the clocks, that by the end of that time they will have got used to its facilities and so convinced of its utility, if not necessity, as to leave them no option but its purchase. The sum which the shareholders ask for the sale of the bridge at the expiration of the six months, being only £200,000, makes this a very tempting offer, and one with which the City authorities would do well to close. The bridge, though entirely of cast iron, is immensely strong.

IRELAND.

FRIGHTFUL DOUBLE MURDER.—A frightful double murder has been committed in the county of Dublin of two sisters, named Murpby, aged respectively twenty-five and thirty-five. It appears that the father of the women died some time ago and left them some property. On Monday their brother, Richard Murpby, a small farmer, living four mites from Balbriggan, with whom they resided, went to see a married sister, and he states that when he returned in the evening he found his eldest sister lying dead in the house. He then sought for assistance, and, accompanied by another man, searched for the younger woman, who was found dead in a field about thirty yards distant from the house. The skulls of both women appeared to have been broken it with a pitchfork or some such weapon. No instrument was found with which the deed could have been committed. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Wilful murder" returned against some person or persons unknown. The brother is in custody.

THE PROVINCES.

THE PROVINCES.

MR. GLADSTONE AT BOLTON.—Mr. Gladstone commenced his tour in the manufacturing districts on Tuesday. He arrived at Bolton in the course of the afternoon, when he was presented with an address from the Corporation and also from the working classes. To these he made corresponding replies. He afterwards proceeded to Farnworth, the residence of Mr. Barnes, one of the members for Bolton, where he opened a public park, the gift of Mr. Barnes, on Wednesday. The town of Bolton was gaily decorated for the occasion, and wore an air of rejocing to which it has long been a stranger. The right hon, gentleman also visited Liverpool, and received addresses from the Corporation, the Chamber of Commerce, and other public bodies.

TRADE OUTRAGES BY COLLERS.—An execrable outrage was committed on Monday by some of the colliers belonging to the works of the Earl of Dudley, the men at present being on strike. A workman residing at Gornain by something being thrown into the window of the bed-room where he was asleep with his family. Immediately a terrible explosion took place, which below off the roof of the cottage, but providentially failed to injure any of the inmates. Several other similar attempts wave since been made in the same locality, but fortunately no lives have been sacrificed.

THE WOLD FIRES.—The rapid spread of incendiarism in the stackyards

same locality, but fortunately no lives have been sacrificed.

THE WOLD FIRES.—The rapid spread of incendiarism in the stackyards of the Yorkshire Wolds and North Lincolnshire, £10,000 worth of produce having been destroyed last week, has induced the Woldsmen to appoint nightwatchers, with dogs, in their stackyards, the same as during last winter, on the occurrence of any fire it is generally a long time before engines can be obtained from the town, and in order to remedy this a movement has been begun to form little confederations of adjoining parishes, and to raise and support a fire brigade, and provide a good engine in each centre. There is no denying the fact that fear has taken hold of the farmers, who are many of them thrashing their corn rather than risk its destruction. Good rewards have been offered, but it is yet believed the police do not know the incendiaries. It is rumoured some insurance offices are about to advance their rates.

IMPRISONED FOR NOT ATTENDING CHURCH.—At the Condover monthly

or tem thrashing their corn rather than risk to destruction. Good rewards have been offered, but it is yet believed the police do not know the incendiaries. It is rumoured some insurance offices are about to advance their rates.

IMPRISONED FOR NOT ATENDING CHURCH.—At the Condover monthly petty sessions, before the Rev. H. Barton and Mr. H. de Grey Warter, two agricultural labourers in the employ of Mr. George Mascon, farmer, Ryton, named John Pinches and Richard Davies, were brought up at the instance of their master, charged with having, on the 4th of September, refused to obe this lawful commands. From the evidence it appeared that the "lawful commands" deposed to in the summons were resolved into the fact that on the day named, it being Sunday, Mr. Mason ordered the men to go to church, which they point blank refused to do. The case having been fully proved, the defendants were sentenced to seven days' imprisonment in the House of Correction. The Rev. Mr. Barton, in a letter to a daily contemporary, say that the men were not charged with di-obedience of orders, and were not imprisoned for non-attendance at church; but he neither denies the fact of the imprisonment nor states the crime for which it was inflicted.

A RAILWAY CARRIAGE ON FIRE.—On Monday morning, as the train which leaves Newport at 8,35 was on its way to Cardiff, when about midway between the stations the passengers in one of the carriages were alarmed by a constant flapping, as of the tire of a wheel. Presently, a dense cloud of smoke filled the compartment, and then it was found that the body of the carriage was on fire from the overheating of a broken spring. For several minutes the passengers endeavoured to communicate with the guard, but to no effect for some time; eventually, however, the train was stopped and the passengers in the burning compartment were placed in other carriages, and at Cardiff the carriage was detached from the train.

DEFALCATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF A BUILDING SOCIETY.— Some months ago Mr. James Lambert, for many y

Mr. Lambert largely enjoyed the confidence and good opinion of his lellow-townsmen.

Town and Market Improvements in Liverpool.—The Liverpool Corporation have some extensive schemes of improvement in hand. At a late meeting of the council a recommendation was presented by the Markets Committee for the purchase of the property adjoining the present hay-market, and forming there a grand and comprehensive wholesale market for wideling a number of streets, so as to afford good approaches to the market form all parts of the town, and also the removal of kt. Ann's Church, which are present "stops the way." The net cost of the market, exclusive of the street improvements, will be £56,000; and, as the revenue is expected to exceed £2000 per tennum, a return of five per ent on the outley may be counted upon. Several members of council opposed this scheme, on the ground that the site of the hay-market was not sufficiently central. Ultimately the scheme for the new market was referred back to the committee for further consideration. Amongst others had before the council were recommendations in favour of obtaining powers to borrow £99,000 for the improvement of streets at the south end of the town, and that the Parliamentary notices for this purpose comprise powers to enable the council to borrow money for the purpose of providing parks and open spaces for the recreation of the people. These recommendations were adopted.

THE TURNIP CROPS AND PRICES IN YORKSHIRE.—The effects of the summer's drought upon the great source of winter food for steek, the turnip crop, has long caused anxiety to the Yorkshire farmers, more especially those having sheep farms. The general failure of the crop—the best crops are not half the average, while in some parts hundreds of acres are nearly worthless—has made prices a matter not only of anxiety but of speculation. Michaelmas is usually the period when the real worth of turnips is ascertainable; and this year, where, two years ago, turnips could not be given away, but were chopped up on the l

APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—It is reported that before the close of the present year the Hon. Kate Stanley, daughter of Lord Stanley of Alderley, will be led to the altar by Lord Amberley, the eldest son of Earl Russell.—A marriage is arranged to take place between Colonel Michael Heneage, of the Coldstream Guerds, and Miss Florence Catheart, only daughter of Sir John Catheart, Bart.—Captain Carew, heir to Sir Walter Carew, of Haccombe, is engaged to marry the daughter of the late Lord Willoughby de Broke. The bridgeroom elect was a Captain in the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), but has resigned his commission. The young lady is his cousin, and is seventeen years of age.

AN ORPHAN WANTED.—At a recent weekly meeting of St. Luke's board of guardians a letter was read from a gentleman in the neighbourhood of the City-road setting forth that he had been requested, on behalf of a lady of property, to ask if the board had "a complete orphan," with blue eyes and daxen hair, not more than two years of age, and of gentle manner, to be given up to be adopted, the lady agreeing to take such a child, educate her as a lady should be educated, and finally to will over £300 per annum. The letter was referred to the house and visiting committee, to see if there might be a "blue-eyed, flaxen-haired, complete orphan" in the union.

The DANISH BUDGET.—The Danish budget for the financial year from APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE .- It is reported that before

letter was referred to the house and visiting committee, to see if there might be a "blue-eyed, flaxen-haired, complete orphan" in the union.

THE DANISH BUDGET.—The Danish budget for the financial year from April 1, 1805, to the 31st of March, 1866, has been laid before the kigsdag. The income of the country is estimated at 8,722,301 rigsdalers—arising out of direct taxes, 4,034,125 rigsdalers; indirect taxes, 1,382,150 rigsdalers; revenue from Iceland and the Faro Isles, 57,713 rigsdalers; and various items, 3,248,312 rigsdalers. Included in the last-mentioned sum is an amount of 2,735,000 rigsdalers in Four per Cent. State Bonds, not liable to be called in by the holder, for the issue of which the Government asks authority on account of the outlay required for railway works. The expenditure, calculated at 6,161,281 rigsdalers, is apportioned as follows:—Expenses of the Rigsdag, 60,000 rigsdalers; Ministry of the Interior, 3,779,855 rigsdalers; Ministry of Justice, 989,398 rigsdalers; Ministry of Education and Public Worship, 395,999 rigsdalers; interest on special debt of the kingdom, 468,000 rigsdalers; pensions fund, 169,250 rigsdalers; extraordinary expenses, 298,779 rigsdalers. An amount of 2,400,000 rigsdalers will be required during the year for the completion of the railway system in Funen and Jutland, and a sum of 60,000 rigsdalers is asked for to repair the injury done by the allied troops to the line in Jutland, the major portion of which will be wanted to rebuild the bridge over the Gudenaa, blown up by the order of the Prussian General in command. The Financial Minister calculates that the special Danish national debt, which amounted to 8,377,400 rigsdalers upon the 1st of April last year, had reached the sum of 12,876,000 rigsdalers upon the 1st of April last year, had reached the sum of 12,876,000 rigsdalers of the rigsdalers.

LAW AND CRIME.

PERHAPS some of our readers may have had their curiosity excited by the following advertisement, which appeared in the second column of the Times of Saturday last:—

Times of Saturday last:—

Suspicious Death.—Any person who witnessed a man conveyed from St. George's Hospital (in custody of a policeman) to the police station, King-street, Westminster, on Friday evening, Sept. 30, about 7.30, will confer a great favour by communicating with T. C., 17, Bessboroughgardens, S.W.

We can give some explanation of the matter by recording a few facts brought out upon an inquest, held on the evening of Thursday, the 6th inst., at Westminster Hospital. It is somewhat singular that no representative of the press attended to report the proceedings. Nevertheless, a report found its way into the columns of the Weekly Dispatch, in its town edition only. The name of the deceased was George King, although our respected contemporary has printed it as Edward Morris, by an error capable of easy explanation. The deceased man was a "meterman" at the Westminster gasworks, and was engaged in his outdoor avocations at Piccadilly until twenty minutepast four in the afternoon of Friday, the 30th ult. His nerves appear to have sustained some shock by an explosion of gas at the works some two years previously, and at the time last-mentioned he complained to a fellow-workman of feeling giddy, as We can give some explanation of the matter by previously, and at the time last-mentioned ne com-plained to a fellow-workman of feeling giddy, as if affected by the gas inhaled during his labours. He was then quite sober, and left to go home, but, crossing the Green Park, was seen by a policeman to fall backwards as if in a fit. We now quote the evidence of this policeman, as given upon the

I came up to him and removed him off the path. Seeing that he was insensible, and could not speak or look, I sent for a stretcher to take him to St. George's Hospital. During the time they were gone for a stretcher, Inspector Green came along and ordered me to get a cab to take him to the hospital. He was seen there by a surgeon. I told the surgeon that I had seen him (the man) fall heavily on the back of his head. Mr. — (the surgeon) took a wet towel and slapped his face with it, and told him to let him lie there about two hours. At seven o'clock, when I went in, he roused him up. He was not sensible enough to give his address. Mr. — told me to take him away. I brought him to King-street police station. He walked with me all the way. I noticed no bruises when I took him to King-street, I charged him with being drunk and incapable. He was locked up in a cell by himself. Inspector Bradstock took the charge. The deceased, while going along King-street, asked me frequently what I was going to do with him. He walked quietly enough. I never raised a hand against him, only put his arm in mine. He smelt of drink a little; I should think of beer. George King was confined in the station, where

George King was confined in the station, where he was the only prisoner, until a quarter to eight on the Saturday morning. During the night, accord-ing to the evidence of two inspectors who in turn attended on duty at the station, he was called to repeatedly, and gave and answered on each occa-sion "yes" or "all right." On the Saturday morning repeatedly, and gave and answered on each occasion "yes" or "all right." On the Saturday morning his friends, having discovered his position, attended to bail him out, when he was found in a deplorable condition and unable to speak. His head was terribly bruised, and he could not keep on his hat, stand, or walk without assistance. He was taken to Westminster Hospital, where he died on the following Wednesday. Mr. Hawken, the house surgeon of the last-named hospital, gave in evidence the following result of his examination of the deceased during life:—

I found several bruises on the top and back of the head and on the forehead. He had others on his back, chest, arms, bands, abdomen, and legs. These were quite recent. The skin of the shins was broken, as if it had been kicked as brocked arms.

This witness added that he had made a post-mortem examination, upon which,

examination, upon which,

I found a fracture of the skull. extending through the occipital and temporal bones. The lateral sinus of the brain was ruptured, and a clot of blood, rather larger than a hen's egg, between the scalp and the dura mater. There was a large bruise corresponding with the fracture and immediately external to the fracture. That would be the result of some blow or fall. The cause of death was both the fracture and the lateral sinus. From the nature of the other injuries, no fall could have focusioned them. They must have been occasioned either in a fight or he must have been brutally assaulted. There was no bruise larger than a five-shilling piece; there was one very bad bruise behind his left ear. Those on the leg appeared to be the result of kicks, those on the body from blows with a fist. His right hand was quite black. It seems scarcely possible that he could have been so injured by one individual. In answer to a solicitor who attended on behalf of the friends of the deceased, the witness stated that a policeman's truncheon might have caused the injuries to the head.

The inquest was adjourned for the attendance

The inquest was adjourned for the attendance of the surgeon who saw the deceased at St. George's Hospital, whose name we have suppressed, for sufficient reasons. We shall recur to this case

Last week we commented upon the verdict of a coroner's inquest on the body of a boy shot in Epping Forest by a youth named Mordaunt. Not-withstanding the finding of the jury, who returned "Death by misadventure," Mordaunt was on Saturday brought before the magistrates at Ilford, who committed him for trial on a charge of man-slaughter.

Mr. Justice Shee was applied to for the release from arrest of an "infant" aged nineteen, who had been taken upon a capias for debt, having neglected to plead infancy. The prisoner, being under age, could not become bankrupt. His Lordship granted the release the release.

A man named John Da Costa was brought up at Westminster charged with an ingenious though stale fraud, effected by means of conspiracy. A stale fraud, effected by means of conspiracy. A fellow goes about to small stationery shops and asks for a large quantity of a particular kind of pencil. These the tradesman has not in stock, but offers to obtain them. The customer promises to call again. Soon afterwards a confederate appears, and, pretending to be a commercial traveller for a pencil manufacturer, exhibits samples of the article which has just previously been called for. The shopkeeper, unless possessed of more quickness of personal transfer and the samples of snaps at the perception than most of his class, snaps at the bait and purchases a heap of worthless, "duffing" goods, which are of course left upon his hands. goods, which are of course left upon his name.
Could such a trick as this be perpetrated by a single individual the law would regard it with single individual the law would regard it what complacency, and only murmur, "Caveat emptor." But in the case of a device requiring confederacy the law is particularly stringent, denominating swindling thereby as conspiracy, and punishing convicted offenders with the utmost severity. Mr. John Da Casta guilly or not has been committed John Da Costa, guilty or not, has been committed

POLICEMEN "RUNNING A MUCK."—John Cochrane, about twenty, appeared before Mr. Maude, on recognizances, charged with being drunk and assaulting Norton, 238 M. and Margaret Heming was charged with aiding and almelting. This case came before the magistrate for first me on Wednesdy morning, when Cochrane appearance in the proper of the magistrate for the constable then deposed that on Tuesday evening, about eight colock, he heard a row in Kent-street, and on soing there he saw the male prisoner drunk and riotous. He heard a row in Kent-street, and on soing there he saw the male prisoner drunk and riotous, the heard is a surface of the constable then deposed that on Tuesday evening, about eight colock, he heard a row in Kent-street, and on soing there he saw the male prisoner drunk and riotous, they be took the man and the limit of the constable them to the man and the man and the man and rollians, in which the locality abounds, and he was compelled to take the first the said that a young man named Price interfered to rescue Cochrane, and the same and the conduction of the constable that a young man mamed Price interfered to rescue Cochrane, and the same and the conduction of the cochrane and conductive the conductive of the conductive that the conduct

after him and struck him on the head and arms with his staff.

Robert Fearon, a chandler's-shop keeper, also testified to the brutality of the constable Norion, and, that being all the evidence,

Mr. Mande observed that he had carefully investigated this case, and was of opinion that Cochrane had brought a great deal of the mischief on himself by getting drunk; but as he had been so cruelly knocked about he should discharge him and his companion also; and, in doing so, he could not help saying that Norton's conduct was brutal and extremely intemperate, and there had been nothing to justify him using his truncheon in such a murderous way. He (the magistrate) considered it his duty to mark his disapprobation of the constable's conduct on the charge-sheet, so that the commissioners of police should become acquainted with the facts and take what proceedings they might think proper against him.

become acquainted with the lacts and take what proceedings they might think proper against him.

To Whom does the Dust Belong?—Samuel Carden, of 2, Queen's-place, King's-road, St. Pancras, was called upon to answer a complaint by Mr. Charles Henry Brown, Inspector of Noisances for the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn-above-the-Bars, which charged him "for that he, being a person other than the person employed by, or contracting with, the Board of Works for the Holborn district, did unlawfully receive, carry away, or collect dust, dirt, cinders, rubbish, or askes, from a certain house or premises within the said Holborn district, contrary to the statute."

Mr. Hopwood, solicitor to the Holborn Board of Works, attended for the prosecution, and Mr. John Wakeling for the defence.

This case was interesting, as showing the enormous increase of value in cinders, ashes, &c., in the metropolis during the past three or four years, in consequence of the large increase in the building operations both in and around. Mr. John Easton, the extensive contractor, said that in one parish alone the contractors had given some thousands of pounds to the vestry for the privilege of collecting the dust, whereas formerly the contractors were paid by the vestry to remove it. In this case the defendant was seen in a house in Laystall-street collecting dust. As he was not in the employ of the contractor for the dust in that portion of the parish, he was taken into custody.

Mr. Wakeling contended that the case had not been

outsidy.

Mr. Wakeling contended that the case had not been properly made out, and asked the magistrate to dismiss the complaint, remarking that if it was a case that could be sent before a jury no conviction would take place.

The magistrate said he considered the case made out to his satisfaction, and ordered the defendant to pay a fine of 40s. and the costs, or in default, twenty-one days' imprisonment. The fine was paid.

A WARNING AS TO THE "EMPLOYMENT OFFICES," A respectable-looking young woman applied to Mr. Tyrwhitt for advice. She stated that, seeing an advertisement in a paper to the effect that there were several situations vacant for young women, she applied at the address, 96, Regent-street, an "Employment Office for Ladies," for a situation as lady's-maid; and, after paying a fee of 5s., she was told there was a situation which address, 96, Regent-street, an "Employment Office for Ladies," for a situation as lady's maid; and, after paying a fee of 5s., she was told there was a situation which would just suit her. An address in Cambridge-street, Hackney-road, was given to her, and she was told to write to "A. B." She did so, but, not receiving any answer, she went again to the office in Regent-street, and then an address, 16, Walling-street, was given to her, the person at the office telling her that it was a confectioner's, and that the situation was to attend to a luncheon bar. She said she would go there, but was told she must write. She, however, went to the place, and found that instead of the place being a confectioner's it was a werehouse, and two gentleman she saw there told her they knew nothing of the matter or of the office. On going back again to the office, she saw three or four females about to enter, and she advised them not to do so. On demanding her 5s, back it was refused.

One of the females alluded to by the young woman also

so. On demanding her 5s, back it was refused.

One of the females alluded to by the young woman also attended, she having been told to write to "A. B.," in Cambridge-street, Hackney-road, who wanted a house-keeper. On going to the place she found it was a printing-office, and a young man there told her that a person had

he acted on principle, and some liked.

Mr. Tyrwhitt said if the young woman was sent to a place and there was no vacancy, it was a fraud. He would advise the young woman to apply to the County Court for appropriate.

DEATH OF A PARISIAN CHARACTER.

DEATH OF A PARISIAN CHARACTER.

THE Boulevard des Italiens lost last week by the hand of death one of its oldest frequenters. Major Fraser is dead—Major Fraser, an old dandy, who from 1827 to 1864 inhabited Paris, and who, when in town, was rarely to be seen elsewhere than on that small but choice section of the boulevard which extends from the Chaussée d'Antin to the Rue Lafitte. Who was Major Fraser? The Parisians would reply that he was a fashionable, eccentric Englishman, who dressed oddly, rode well, loved to make queer wagers, and was a member of the Jockey Club. But his history is curious, and few people knew it. Major Fraser was the great-grandson of the Sianon Lord Lovat executed for high treason in the reign of George II. Some of his family then settled in France, and took service in the French army. Major Fraser's father emigrated to Portugal in 1790, and took a Portuguese wife. The issue of this marriage made tis way in the world. Two daughters, yet living, are the wives of rich noblemen—the one is the Marquise de Bombelles, and the other the Marquise de Gargallo, of Naples; one son was a secretary of embassy in Austria; the other, Henry Erskine Fraser, was the Major Fraser who has just gone to his grave. He was born at Badajoz, in Portugal, where he lived up to the age of eleven years. He had then lost both father and mother, and was committed to the care of M. de Lebseltern, the tutor of Prince Felix de Schwertzenberg. The two pupils were sent together to Russia, where they entered the military service as cadets, Their friendship, dating thus early, was continued in Paris. The Major used to be fond of recounting how he took part in the Battle of Leipsic, and reste into Paris with his regiment of Russian hussars. But of late years he left off telling these stories, because they made him out to be older than he wished to be thought; and he was a singularly well-preserved man for his age. He left the Russian service in 1817, with the rank of Major, and ever after lived in Paris, in an apartment in th

TWIN BROTHERS AND TWIN SWINDLERS.—The inhabitants of Ramsgate have recently had their attention drawn to two of its autumnal visitors, who were brought before the sitting magistrates, when the following charges were made against them, and which resulted in their being committed for trial:—Two fashionably-dressed young men named Samuel and Thomas Croker, twin brothers, about twenty-sax years of age and not more than 5 ft. in height each, with remarkable similarity of features, some weeks ago put up at the Royal Albion Hotel, kept by Mr. Wright. They represented themselves as sons of Mrs. Hanbury, who is connected with the banking firm of that name, and, she being well known to the hotel-keeper, he at once received them. They lived sumptuously every day, and became the observed of all observers. At last Mr. Wright wanted the settling-day to arrive, as they had run up a bill of more than £100. One of them told him that he had written for £200, and for the time the matter was permitted to remain. They visited a draper's shop, kept by Mr. Franklin, in the High-street, and obtained goods to the amount of £6 lss.; but Mr. Franklin, finding that they had decamped, issued a summons for their apprehension. Superintendent Livick took them into custody at Canterbury, and, on being searched, it was discovered that one of the prisoners had on three pairs of trousers and three shirts. They had hired a conveyance, and drove themselves there, putting up at the Rose Hotel, where a good dinner was served them, with plenty of wine. After passing the night and having a good breakfast, they pretended to take a survey of the town, leaving the horse and chaise behind them. It proved, however, that their real object was to leave unpaid the bill incurred, which was nearly £2, and to quit the town by the first train. Their career is brought to an end for the present, as they are in the safe keeping of the gaoler at Sandwich, abiding their trial. The recent antecedents of these two swindlers show that there are several gross cases of frau

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

ADDITIONAL failures having been announced in the commercial world, nearly all Home Stocks have continued in a most inactive stue. In prices, however, compared with the previous week v.ry little change has taken place. Cossols, for Money, have marked \$75,88\frac{1}{2}\$ into, for Account, \$88\frac{1}{4}\$; Reduced and New Three per Centa, \$68\frac{1}{4}\$; Exchequer Bills, June, 75s. to 15s. dis., plitto, March, 11s. to 5s. dis. Bank Stock has been 25 to 237.

Indian Securities have moved off rlowly. India Stock has been 210 to 212; Ditto, New, 173\frac{1}{2}\$; Rupee Paper, 101 and 109 The Bonds have realized 15s. to 5s. dis., and the Debentures, 97\frac{1}{2}\$. There has been a steady, though not to say active, demand for money. In the open market the supply is good, yet very few short bills are done under 9 per cent. In the stock Exchange the rates for anyances have been from 7\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$8\$ per cent. In the Ptock Exchange the rates for anyances have been from 7\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$8\$ per cent. In the Ftock Exchange the rates for anyances have been from 7\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$8\$ per cent. In the Ftock Exchange the rates for anyances have been from 7\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$8\$ per cent. In the Ftock Exchange the rates for anyances have been from 7\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$8\$ per cent. In the Ftock Exchange the rates for anyances have been small, very little gold has been sent into the Bulk.

ent will thortly be announced.

The market for the Confederate Loan has ruled heavy, and the notation is new 50 to 52. In other Foreign Scentities a very mode-girtly deliver. slightly declined. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have been done at 8t. ved viv.; Expytain Seven per Cents, 96]; Greek, 229; Mexican Three per Cents, 254; Ditto, 1894, 244; Persylan Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 764; Portuguese Three per Cents, 462; Russilan Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 84; Ditto Erre per Cents, 1868, 87; Spanish Three per Cents, 184; Ditto, 1894, 1995; Ditto, Certificates, 184; Turkish Six per Cents, 1858, 68; Ditto, 1893, 694; Yone-audia Three per Cents, 1911, Ditto, Six per Cents, 1852, 594; Turkish Cents, 1911, Ditto, 1894, 1915, 1914, 1

asked that letters addressed to "A. B." might be taken in for him, as he had a housekeeper who wanted a situation.

Mr. Tyrwhitt, after expressing a hope that publicity would be given to the matter, said he would send an offleer with the young woman and see if he could get her money back.

Rosekilly, one of the warrant officers, subsequently reported that he went to No. 96, Regent-street, accompanied by the young woman, and a man there said he had never guaranteed the young woman any situation, and that, if the receipt for the 5s. was looked at, that would be found to be the case. He (Rosekilly) asked the man if he intended to give up the 5s., and he said he should not, as he acted on principle, and that they might do as they liked.

Consolidés, 4s½ to 49½. English Mexican Scrip has sold at 13½ dis. ex. div.

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extent at about previous quoraness the per Cents, 95; and Victoria been done at 91; New South Wales Five per Cents, 95; and prices have railed heavy, and prices have francated companies 'Shares have railed heavy, and prices have had a drooping tendency. In other Miscollaneous Scentities, viry little business has been transacted:—Anelo-Mexican Mint Shares have realised 194; Berlin Wa'erworks, 84; Bombay Gas, 44; Consmercial Union Insurance, 84; Credit Foucier and Mobilior of England, 72; General Credit, 64; Hudson's Eay, 154; International Pinancial, 64; Joint-Stock Discount, 5; London Funneisl, 214; London General Omnibus, 22; ex div.; National Financial, 172; Notal Land, 44; North British and Warrantie Marine Insurance, 164; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, New, 404; Thames and Mers y Marine Insurance, 65; Universal Marine, 54; Thames and Mers y The transactions in the Railway Share Market have been very moderate.

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—But moderate supplies of English wheat have been on sale here this week. On the whole, the trade has ruled steady, at previous quotations. With foreign wheat the market has been well supplied; in most descriptions sales have progressed slowly, on former terms. Good and fine malting barley has changed hands to a moderate extent, at full currencies; but inferior barley has sold heavily, at irregular prices. Malt has ruled heavy, at the late decline in the quotations. Oats have been somewhat freely offered; nevertheless, the trade have been somewhat freely offered; nevertheless, the trade have been tolerably setive, and Russian descriptions have improved in value oft per quarter. Peas have realised full migroved in value oft per quarter. Peas have realised full have been tolerably setive, and Russian descriptions have improved in value oft per quarter. Peas have realised full have been tolerably setive, and Russian descriptions have improved in value oft per quarter, leans have sold heavily, and have further declined is, per quarter. Peas have realised full have been further declined to the per quarter. Peas have realised full with the period of the per

year. Returns above mon brown lumps. PFFEE.—There is a fair demand for most descriptions, at full es. The stock in London consists of 13,497 tons, against 10,810

ear.

NITS.—Rum is in moderate request, at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. for Leewards. The stock is 34,086 puncheons, against 33,415 come in 1863. Brandy continues quiet. British spiritis quoted of the reallon.

at lis. 91, per gallon.

WOOL.—Bo.n English and colonial wool is dull, at the late decline

WOOL,—Bo.n English and colonial wools out, as the lase accume in prices,
in prices,
in Files, and cord goods are dual.
HOPS.—Fine hops support previous rates; but medium and
inferior qualities have soic at reduced prices. New English hops are
quoted at 8 is, to 1908, per cwt.
FOTATOES.—Mederate supplies of potatoes are on sale. The
trade is steary, at from 50s. to 100s, per ton.
HAY AND STEAR.—Medow by, 23 10s. to £5 10s.; clover ditto,
£1 10s. to £5 10s; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 12s per load.
Olts.—Linered oil is quoted at 5 is, 6d, per cwt, on the spot, in
other oils, very thinks is doilery. French spirits of tarpentine are
selling a '95s, do, to 6 is, per cwt.

th, very little is doing. French spirits of targentine are as 68, 6d, to 648, per cwt. COV.—The Lallow trade is flat, at 41s, 9d, per cwt. for new on the spot. Present stock, 47,825 casks, against 48,536 casks

COALS,—Newcastle, 19s. to 20s.; Sunderland, 19s. 9d, to 21s. 6d.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 20s. 6d. to 21s, 3d. per ton.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7.
BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED,-C. C. MOGRE, Liverpool,

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.-C. C. MOORE, Liverpool, licensed victualler.

BANKRUPTS-S. A. EMERY, Glouce-ter-place, Cowley-read, Britton, comedian.—C. FARKE, Grescent-place, Burton-errecent, attorney.—R. HEATHER, Chiewick.—E. CHOPT, Transi-place, King-trees, Borough, attendant a. a railway station.—G. A. BAGGS, Varmouth, d. Heather, and Guildford-street East, King-trees, Borough, attendant a. a railway station.—G. A. BAGGS, Varmouth, d. PHILLIPS, Dunit Guildford-street East, Carlot, Commission, and Guildford-street East, Green, foreman in the General Omnibus Company.—G. BROK, Albeit-street, Fimilico, commission agent.—C. DAVIS, Highgateroad, collarman.—P. CRUINSHANK, Great St. Helenz, City, merchant.—G. W. REEVE, Garvestone, Norfelk, groov.—W. HODSDON, Guildford-street East, Gerkenwell, butcher,—E.LOVE Camber well-grove, builder.—J., C.E., and F. SHEPRERD, Elimingham, paper box makers.—J. R. WOOD, Shrewbury, licensed victualler.—J., H. WILLIAMS, Grafton, Heref-rd-hire, licensed victualler.—J., CHILD, Lods, architect.—G. GARDNER, jun, Birmingham, rotall brewer.—W. HEADLEAND, North Musk-ham, Nottinghamshire, farmer.—R. GODDARD, haverfordwest, cattle grazier.—F. TUNMORE, Birkenbead, grocer.—E. PLUMMER, Leeds, cloth manufacturer.—S. DENISON, Leeds, contractor.—D. WHITTAKER, Blackburn, cotton manufacture.—J. WELLS, Birkenbead, cloth ammifacturer.—S. DENISON, Leeds, contractor.—D. WHITTAKER, Blackburn, cotton manufacture.—J. WELLS, Birkenbead, cloth manufacturer.—J. J. D. OLAND, Headley, Sourhampton, auctioneer, T. CLARKSON, Old Shidon, Durham, sationer.—J. SEPINSON, Mells-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, butcher.—J. KNI-HT, Ruardean, chaster, thior.—J. J. D. OLAN

ECOTOH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. JERVIE. Glagow, builder.— P. CAMPBELLI, Esinburgh, draper.—J. MASTERTON, Kinghorn, grocer and spirit-dealer.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER II.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED. — J. F. HARTMAN and A NEW LANDS, Laverpool, merchants.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED. — J. F. HARTMAN and A NEW LANDS, Laverpool, merchants.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED. — J. F. HARTMAN and A NEW LANDS, Laverpool, merchants.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED. — J. F. HARTMAN and A NEW LANDS, Laverpool, merchants.

BANKRUPTCY — A. J. TODHUNTER, Harley-street, Cavendish-sequate, civil engineer. — A. BOWLES Fulham-rood, Chelesa, house decorator. — A. G. ANDERSON, New-read, Whitechapel, ink manufacurer. — T. FIFER, Paternovter-row, printer. — O. BIGNELL, Beinheim-street, Chelesa, watter. — H. BOTTEILL, John-snews, Baywater, omnibus proprietor. — W. SMART, High-street, Snore-ditch, Henset victualler. — H. J. and G. S. BETJEMAN, Ortod-street, picture-dev. — G. CHANT, Union place, J. Wands, J. C. CHANT, Union place, J. Wands, J. C. CHANT, Union place, J. Wands, J. C. CHANT, Union place, J. Wands, J. King, Park-street, choesemonger. — H. F. TODD, Barge-rard, Pucklersbury, mer-hast. — G. CHANT, Union-braid, Schmisson, J. King, Park-street, Camberwell. — H. SHARP, Gravessend. — J. King, Park-street, Camberwell. — H. SHARP, Gravessend. — J. King, Park-street, Camberwell. — H. SHARP, Gravessend. — B. BRAY, J. ROSEBY, and J. CHILD, Ibstock, Loicutershire, colliery proprietors. — J. JONES, Cardiff, Butcher. — R. M. SNOW, Exeter, groser.—H. WHELDON, Glouceter, baker.— B. ENOWDEN, Askers, Yorkshire.—G. TAYLOR, Huddersfield, cloth manufacturer. —J. W. LMSLEY, Claveley, Vorkshire, shopkeeper. R. R. CHARDSON, Montgom ry, drougist.—T. HANOOX, Liverpool, placer.—C. ROTHERS, M. Grassentale, near Liverpool, instruments of the collection of the colle

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. RENNIE, Glasgaw, provision dealer.—C. J. RAEBURN, Glasgaw, pastry-baker.—J. MILLER, Glasgow, glass merchant.—A. BELL, or NEWLANDS, Duntocher Dumbarronathre, grooter.

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